

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 238.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

THE following Gentlemen have engaged to be present at the SOIREE, to be held at the HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN, on FRIDAY next:—

George Thompson, Esq., M.P. Rev. Henry Richard.
Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P. John Harrison, Esq., Editor of
Edward Miall, Esq. the *Western Times*.
Henry Vincent, Esq. Rev. G. B. Thomas.
Rev. William Forster. John Cassell, Esq.
William Wells Brown, of Massachusetts. Dr. Epps.

Tickets, One Shilling and Sixpence each, or Double Tickets Two Shillings and Sixpence each, may be had of Mr. ELT, bookseller, Islington-green; Mr. STARLING, bookseller, Upper-street; Mr. J. A. THOMAS, High-street, King'sland; Mr. MURRIS, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury; Mr. GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; and at the Offices of the Association, 4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

Tea on the Table at Six o'clock precisely.

The Pleasure Grounds will be open to the Company previous to the Soirée.

JOHN TEMPLETON, } Hon. Secs.
HERBERT S. SKEATS, }

* * The "Favorite" Omnibuses from the City and Charing-cross, set down at Highbury-place, five minutes' walk from the Tavern.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction apart from all State Aid or Interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give notice that they are open to receive Applications from the Committees of such Voluntary British Schools as may be in want of Masters, several of the Young Men in the Society's Normal Establishment having completed their course of training. Early applications are requested. Address to CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Assistant Secretary, 26, New Broad-street, London, May 28th, 1850.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, Stamford-hill. For fatherless children under Eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

The General Meeting and Thirteenth Election of this charity, will be held on Monday, the 17th of June, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when a report will be presented of the domestic and financial state of the institution, and the several officers chosen for the ensuing year; after which the poll will be open for the purpose of electing Ten Children.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock punctually, when business will be transacted. The poll will close at Three o'clock precisely.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies. Subscriptions thankfully received at the office, where attendance is given daily from Ten till Four; or by post-office order to Mr. John H. Cuzner, Sub-Secretary.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon.
THOS. W. AVELING, } Secretaries.

Office, 32, Poultry.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE COUNCIL are ready to consider applications from persons desirous of receiving Students for board and residence.

The applicants must be members of Christian Churches. Their attention is directed to the following extract from the Regulations on the subject:—

- "1. The Students are to reside only in houses approved of by the Council.
- "2. The names and residences of persons willing to receive Students are to be registered at the College, the approval of the Council having been first obtained in each case.
- "3. Students may take up their abode at any of the houses on the Register, or by special permission of the Council, elsewhere. Such permission may be granted, for example, where the Student has relations, or intimate friends, resident at a convenient distance from the College."

Applications, by letter, may be addressed to THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., one of the Treasurers of the College, at 14, Ludgate-street.

EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company, will be held within the Town-house of DUNFERMLINE upon THURSDAY, the 22nd day of AUGUST next, 1850, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to dissolve the said Company, and to sell and realize the whole Property and Estate, and funds and effects of the Company, and finally to wind-up the Company's affairs, all in terms of the 37th Clause of the Contract of Co-partnership of the said Company.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES INGLIS, Chairman.
JOHN DRYSDALE, Interim Sec.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY: Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—Offices: 19, George-street, Edinburgh; 27, Moorgate-street, London; 26, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

Five-sixths of the profits are divided amongst the participating policy-holders.

The next division of profits takes place in May, 1850.

The premiums are moderate for all ages.

Loans are granted in connexion with life insurance.

Forms of prospectuses and every information may be had at the Office, 27, Moorgate-street.

EDWARD F. SEALY, Manager.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION AND HOMERTON COLLEGE.

THE BOARD earnestly appeals to the Pastors, Deacons, and Members of Churches throughout the country to render assistance at this time.

It is resolved to purchase the property of the College. The amount required for this effort, including buildings, alterations, schools, &c., is about £8,000.

The Subscription List will show how cordial already has been the response of friends to the resolution of the Board; and if all who read this advertisement will kindly contribute, according to their ability, and the importance of the object, without waiting to be called upon, the effort will be accomplished with ease.

Donations towards this object may be extended over a period of three years, or in three separate payments.

The Board is anxiously endeavouring to train a superior class of Teachers, and in other suitable modes to promote the great cause of Education; Annual Subscriptions are, therefore, also solicited.

DEVON.	£ s. d.	James, Rev. T.	£ s. d.
Windeatt, T. Esq.	10 0 0	J. D. Upper Clapton	5 0 0
Windeatt, T., jun., Esq.	2 0 0	Johnson, J. F., Esq.	10 10 0
Wilson, W., Esq.	5 0 0	Kennedy, Rev. J.	10 0 0

HAMPSHIRE.	£ s. d.	Morley, J., Esq.	£ s. d.
Isle of Wight, —		Morley, S., Esq.	200 0 0
Mitchell, Dr.	5 5 0	Morley, Miss	20 0 0
Mitchell, Mrs.	5 5 0	Nunn, Mr. S.	1 1 0

LEICESTER.	£ s. d.	Parker, G., Esq.	£ s. d.
Corah, T., Esq.	1 0 0	Parson, T. E., Esq.	10 10 0

LANCASHIRE.	£ s. d.	Piper, T., Esq.	£ s. d.
Blackburn, —		Reed, C., Esq.	10 10 0
Eccles, Joseph, Esq.	25 0 0	Reed, Mrs. C.	10 10 0

LIVERPOOL.	£ s. d.	Riott, H., Esq.	£ s. d.
Bulley, S. M., Esq.	2 0 0	Riott, W., Esq.	15 0 0
Crossfield, W., Esq.	20 0 0	Riott, Miss	20 0 0

MANCHESTER.	£ s. d.	Riott, Miss M.	£ s. d.
Haigh, T., Esq.	25 0 0	Sewell, H., Esq.	10 10 0
King, A., Esq.	10 0 0	Shepherd, C., Esq.	5 0 0

MARLBOROUGH.	£ s. d.	Simmons, G., Esq.	£ s. d.
Kelly, Rev. J.	5 0 0	Smith, J., Esq.	10 10 0
Raffles, Rev. Dr.	15 0 0	Smith, Eben., Esq.	10 0 0

MILWAUKEE.	£ s. d.	Smith, Ebenezer, Esq.	£ s. d.
Robertson, C., Esq.	30 0 0	Snow, J., Esq.	15 15 0
Smith, R., Esq.	5 0 0	Spicer, H., Esq.	50 0 0

MONTGOMERY.	£ s. d.	Stapleton, J. G., Esq.	£ s. d.
Smith, J., jun., Esq.	10 0 0	Tidman, Rev. Dr.	2 2 0
Smith, T. H., Esq.	10 0 0	Thompson, Rev. G.	2 2 0

MURKIN.	£ s. d.	Tidman, Rev. Dr.	£ s. d.
Wordley, J., Esq.	5 0 0	Tyler, Rev. W.	2 0 0
Armitage, W., Esq.	50 0 0	Underhill, S., Esq.	10 10 0

MURKIN.	£ s. d.	Underhill, W., Esq.	£ s. d.
Dillworth, J., Esq.	2 0 0	Unwin, J., Esq.	10 0 0
Hewitt, J., Esq.	3 0 0	Viney, Rev. J.	25 0 0

MURKIN.	£ s. d.	Viney, Mrs.	£ s. d.
Hadfield, G., Esq.	100 0 0	Viney, Mrs.	5 5 0
Morris, W., Esq.	50 0 0	Walford, E., Esq.	3 3 0

MURKIN.	£ s. d.	Whiteley, G. F., Esq.	£ s. d.
Masse, W., Esq.	5 0 0	Wilkins, Rev. G.	1 0 0
Procter, J., Esq.	50 0 0	Wilson, J., Esq.	200 0 0

MURKIN.	£ s. d.	Woutner, T., Esq.	£ s. d.
Sidebottom, J., Esq.	50 0 0	Woutner, J., Esq.	5 5 0
Thompson, J., Esq.	30 0 0	Woutner, Miss R.	5 5 0

MURKIN.	£ s. d.	Woutner, Miss R.	£ s. d.
Vaughan, Rev. Dr.	10 0 0		
Watts, J., Esq.	100 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Williams, J., Esq.	5 0 0		
Woodward, W., Esq.	30 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Wood, Messrs. Geo. and Edward	30 0 0		
Ashton, —			

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Buckley, A., Esq.	30 0 0		
Fairbairn, —			

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Barnes, T., Esq.	100 0 0		
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.			

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Alexander, W. D., Esq.	200 0 0		
Bourn, W. B., Esq.	21 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Carter, J., Esq.	200 0 0		
Cassell, J., Esq.	21 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Clarke, G., Esq.	10 10 0		
Coombs, T. M., Esq.	20 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Crane, J., Esq.	21 0 0		
Curwin, Rev. J.	5 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Davies, R. V., Esq.	10 0 0		
Dukes, Rev. C.	10 10 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
East, J., Esq.	50 0 0		
Ebbs, S., Esq.	10 0 0		

MURKIN.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Edgar, W., Esq.	100 0 0		
Finch, J., Esq.	100 0 0		

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SYDENHAM.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of this Chapel will be laid by DAVID W. WIRE, ESQ. (Under-Sheriff of the City of London), on WEDNESDAY, June 12th, 1850, at Three o'clock, p.m.

TEA will be provided—Tickets, one shilling each. After which, there will be a Public Meeting, when Addresses will be given by several ministers and gentlemen who are expected to attend.

Trains leave London Bridge at a quarter past every hour.

Sydenham, considered in itself—in relation to its populous neighbourhood, and as being a fringe of London—has many claims upon the regard of Christians anxious for the maintenance and diffusion of Evangelical principles and institutions.

The Church and Congregation are prospering, and feeling the inadequacy of their Chapel, to their present state and future prospects—they have, as essentially necessary in order to the strength and progress of the cause entered on the erection of a new one. While prepared to do what they can to accomplish this object, they feel the need of the assistance of their brethren in Christ—an assistance which they hope may be willingly and liberally granted. They are few in number, but united, zealous, and hopeful; in which state they desire to believe that their call—"come over, and help us"—may be heard as from brethren, by those to whom God has given the ability, of "strengthening their hands, and encouraging their hearts."

This case is recommended, unanimously and cordially, to the liberality of Christians, by the ministers of the WEST KENT ASSOCIATION; and also by

The Rev. Dr. COLLYER, Peckham.
The Rev. Dr. JOHN CAMERON, London.
The Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, Surrey Chapel.
The Rev. WILLIAM LEASK, Kennington.
The Rev. GEORGE ROSE, Bermondsey.
The Rev. JOHN BODINGTON, Ditto.

Subscriptions will be received in London by DAVID W. WIRE, Esq., 9, St. Swithen's-lane; and Mr. THOMAS SHORBRIDGE, 124, Wood-street; and in Sydenham, by Mr. JOHN STITT, Forest-hill, and Mr. WILLIAM WREN, Penge.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE following MEETINGS will be held, in reference to the principles and objects of the Board, its Normal Training Schools, and the Purchase of Homerton College:—

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, at Wycliffe Chapel; the Rev. Dr. REED to preside. THOMAS FLINT, Esq., of Leeds, to give an Address.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 6, at the Old Gravel Pit Meeting House, Hackney. THOMAS FLINT, Esq., to give an Address.

On FRIDAY, JUNE 7, at the Lecture Room, Hill-street, Peckham. The Rev. JOSHUA VINNY to give a Lecture.

On FRIDAY, JUNE 7, at Islington Chapel, Islington. THOMAS FLINT, Esq., to give an Address.

A Deputation from the Board will attend at each of these Meetings.

The Meetings to commence at Seven o'clock.
WILLIAM RUTT, Secretary.
10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury, June 5, 1850.

METROPOLIS INTERMENTS BILL.

AT a MEETING of the Committee of Deputies of the three denominations of Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1850;

JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the Chair;

It was resolved,—

That, having seriously considered the Metropolis Interments Bill, as amended in committee of the House of Commons, this Committee do not consider that their deliberate objections to the unconstitutional principles involved in the bill, and to the new impositions to which still Protestant Dissenters will be liable under its provisions, are removed.

(Signed) J. R. MILLS, Chairman.

COOK.

WANTED, in a pious Dissenting Family, a conscientious woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply to Miss POLLARD, Newspaper and Post-office, near Camberwell Turnpike, Walworth road.

SAYCE'S PATENT PUMA, or SIX OUNCE

COAT of Indian silk, for the HEAT, DUST, and RAIN. The extraordinary light and very durable material of which this favourite summer garment is made, has been the subject of much commendation in the highest quarters, especially as for the encouragement of the industrial population of the British dominions in India, who alone manufacture the article, H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT has generously extended his all-powerful aid in the furtherance of the project of the patentees and importers, that of introducing this truly valuable fabric to general notice. Its unparalleled lightness, being frequently compared in weight to a feather, its peculiarity of counteracting intense heat, and the diminutive space it occupies when folded, recommend it alike to all. In Great Britain, the Puma is a luxury; in India and other tropical climates, a necessity, being specially adopted and recommended by Sir CHARLES NAPIER.

It is some further evidence of the merits of the PUMA, or Six Ounce Coat, that a few professedly leading houses have thought it expedient to assume a portion of its title for an article in no degree assimilating in value, and of totally different character. To prevent imposition, therefore, the PATENTEE'S respectfully request attention to the STAMP which is affixed on every GENUINE PUMA, or SIX OUNCE COAT.

Price 30s., including its Gutta Percha case.—To be had in London only of the IMPORTERS of the MATERIAL, and PATENTEE'S of its adaptation to Coats and Ladies' Riding Habits.

J. SAYCE and Co., 53, CORNHILL, London.

DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.
TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
 TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on **TRADE TERMS**. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those sacrifices and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of **TEAS** now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantages, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating **TEAS** for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

BLACK TEAS.		GREEN TEA.	
Common Tea	2 8	Common Green	3 0
(The duty on all being 2s. 6d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)		Young Hyson	3 4
Scandal Oolong Tea	3 0	(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		Fine Young Hyson	3 8
Strong Oolong Tea	3 4	(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black.)	
(A Tea very much approved of.)		Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Souchong Tea	3 8	Fine Hyson	4 0
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		Gunpowder Tea	4 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0	The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		(This is fit for any use.)	
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4 4	Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
(This is a high-class Tea.)		The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0
Finest Lapang Souchong	5 0		
This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)			

COFFEES.

The Coffee market is very uncertain, prices hanging daily. We quote the present prices:—

	s. d.
Fine Ceylon Coffee	1 0
Fine Plantation (recommended)	1 2
Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended)	1 6
Finest Mocha Coffee	1 8

Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery. Messrs. discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to CHICORY, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 3d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

NOTE.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

MANSELL, HORNE, AND CO.

A WEEK'S WASH FOR TWOPENCE, WITHOUT RUBBING.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' INIMITABLE WASHING PREPARATION still maintains its pre-eminence. It is the quickest, safest, best, cheapest, and most effectual detergent in the world. It saves time, labour, soap, firing, and money. It does not injure the most delicate material, but improves colours, whitens linen, and softens harsh fabrics, and is the only WASHING LIQUID EXISTENT in which the clothes can be boiled.

A WEEK'S WASH CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ABOUT TWO HOURS, at a cost of 2d. each Wash; all that is necessary is to boil the clothes for twenty minutes, rinse, and dry them.

Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each, or 4s. per gallon. None is genuine without "TWELVETREES BROTHERS" over the cork.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS have been appointed Wholesale Agents for introducing into Town and Country with the above article,

The **GLENFIELD DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH**, which requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron, in packets, at 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

Their **BRITISH FURNITURE CREAM** is the most beautiful composition made. It cleans, brightens, and adds a lustre (without labour) which is truly astonishing. In bottles, at 6d. and 1s. each.

Their **INEFFACEABLE FURNITURE POLISH** is the most durable of the kind. It is easily applied, and is a universal favourite. In Pots, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **UNRIVALLED METAL PASTE** supersedes all others. It extracts rust from Steel goods, and produces on Brass, Copper, Pewter, and all Polished Metal articles, the most brilliant effects. In Pots, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **POMADE FOR THE HAIR** is an excellent article, unique of its kind, is equal to the most costly preparation, and is preferred to all others. In glass jars, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **DELICIOUSLY-SCENTED HAIR OIL**, Pale and Red, is an invaluable and indispensable article for the Toilet, and is especially recommended, being all a good Hair Oil should be. In Bottles, at 1d., 2d., and 6d. each, and at per gallon to the trade.

Their **INCOMPARABLE INDIA-RUBBER BLACKING** is the greatest achievement of modern science, and such is its matchless excellence, that no shop or house in the Kingdom should be without it. It is the whitest and most perfect article ever yet made. It renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a deep, rich, permanent black, bright and beautiful. In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each; and in Casks at 4d. and 1d. each.

Their **SUPERIOR PENNY GLASS SQUARE INKS**, with Capsule Tops, are the largest that are made, and their **ELEGANT BELL-SHAPED GLASS BOTTLES** are altogether unique in appearance and design. They are fitted with the Best Brilliant Jet Black Ink, Deep Unchangeable Blue, and Elegant Indelible Red. Sold at 1d., 2d., and 3d.

Sold by every Druggist, Grocer, and Stationer in the Kingdom; and Wholesale by Messrs. TWELVETREES BROTHERS, Merchants, General Warehousemen, and Manufacturers, of HOLLAND-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE, LONDON, where complete lists of all the Preparations may be obtained.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent casters	2 12 6
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
Solid rosewood chair, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 0
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 6
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanese French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tested bedsteads, with cornices	3 10 6
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	5s. 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

BALDNESS, WEAK, OR GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.

ROSALIE COUPELLE'S Celebrated PARISIAN POMADE, is universally acknowledged as the only efficient preparation extant for the certain production of Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in six or eight weeks, reproducing lost Hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking Greyness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 3d. Postage Stamp.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled means of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson writes:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analyzed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the **NUBERRY** it is indispensable as forming in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free) on receipt of 13 stamps, her safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sanbury writes:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.—The REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other more costly remedies), for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c.—Du Barry and Co., 121, New Bond-street, London. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most debilitated.—DU BARRY and Co., 121, New Bond-street, London.

A FEW CASES.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

Dromana, Capoulin, County Waterford.

February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper."

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant."

"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 3, 1848.
 "Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c."
 "PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-Jessie, Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1849.
 "Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,
 "THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,

"August 23, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dislocations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,
 "WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1846.
 "I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders."

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 3, 1849.
 "My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large."

"Most faithfully yours,

"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,

"November 23, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 23, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. . . . Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER."

"Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, Aug. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully."

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.
 "Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to phials or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c."

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.
 "All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c."

"W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 23s.; and 5lb. 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' order (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 135, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 183 and 185, Piccadilly; Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 40, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newbury, Bangor, Evans, Hannay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis.
CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 121, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by superior compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 238.]

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	The Mirror of Parliament 456
Trying to Slip the Collar 449	POLITICAL:—
The Amended Metropolitan Interments Bill 449	Summary 458
Anti-state-church Association 449	"Rest, Rest, Perturbed Spirit!" 458
The Regium Donum 453	Spring Blossoms on our Social System 459
Eccliaastical Affairs in Australia 451	Hope for Ireland 459
The Marriage Laws in New South Wales 451	Postscript 463
Catholic Church Rampant in Austria 451	Law and Police 464
Edinburgh Annuity-Tax 453	Court, Personal, and Official News 464
Religious Intelligence 453	Literature 464
Correspondence 453	Literary Miscellany 466
Foreign and Colonial News 453	Gleanings 466
Ireland 454	Births, Marriages, &c. 467
The National Society 455	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence 467
People's Christian Association 455	The Gazette 468
League of Brotherhood 455	Markets 468
	Advertisements 468

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

TRYING TO SLIP THE COLLAR.

CHARLES JAMES, Lord Bishop of London, is an astute man—in feeling and purpose, every inch of him, episcopal—busy, somewhat unscrupulous, and thoroughly wedded to the interests of his order—but it will take a much greater amount of power and determination than he possesses to pull up the stakes by which the liberties of the Established Church in this country are hedged about. His lordship received on Monday night a rebuff which he could scarcely have expected when he laid his Bill for constituting a new Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical cases involving matters of doctrine, upon the table of the House of Lords. The essential principle of that measure was to wrest from the Crown its ecclesiastical supremacy, and to transfer it to the bishops of the Church. The urgent occasion of it was the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the celebrated case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*. The arguments by which it was enforced were conclusive, if applied to any religious body not receiving a State dowry. The ultimate effect of it, if passed into law, would have been, in process of time, to transfer the immense revenues of the Church of England, and the political privileges of its clerical functionaries, to a body holding theological opinions in strictest harmony with prelatical assumption. This bill the Bishop of London moved to be read a second time, in the House of Lords, on Monday night, and although he pleaded for it ably, vehemently, and, according to report, with tears, it was rejected by a majority of thirty-three.

It is a piece of policy perpetually resorted to by the bishops and clergy, to claim for the Established Church of this kingdom that amount of freedom which is clearly necessary to her spiritual independence. They represent her, and that truly, as hampered and galled by political restraints inconsistent with her proper dignity. They deplore, with much pathos, her dependent position. They declare that she is deprived of powers which every religious body ought to possess. Taking their stand upon a scriptural basis, they ask permission to fulfil to the utmost the scriptural idea of a Church. They forget, or perhaps they purposely ignore, the fact, that all these demands have been previously bargained away, for the purpose of securing certain temporal possessions and political powers. Dissatisfied now with the terms of the original compact, which certainly were sufficiently humiliating to the Church, they are striving to release themselves from their own share of the obligations incurred, without resigning a single iota of the benefits. With the fruits of their connexion with the State in their pockets, they demand, with inimitable simplicity, the reason why they should not repossess and exercise all the privileges which they originally gave up to obtain those fruits, and which other ecclesiastical bodies retain, simply because they have preferred independence of State-control to maintenance upon

State-pay. In a word, they point to the mark of the collar round their neck, as a most invidious distinction, but never refer, even by implication, to the full meals that are provided for them. They modestly request to be the wolf in liberty, and the house-dog in fullness of bread.

The statesmen of the day appear to discern plainly enough the drift of episcopal designs, and the consequences which would result from permitting them to become embodied in law. If to the bishops shall be committed the ultimate decision of the Church's doctrines, who can say whither the enormous possessions of that Church may not be transferred. They claim to be the guardians of truth—of God's truth—a claim which they may put forward as obtrusively as they please, so long as the weapons wielded by them are such only as individual knowledge, piety, or zeal, may put within their reach; but when they grasp the sword of the State, and borrow the majesty of Cæsar, in augmentation of their own influence, they are bound to submit to Cæsar's interpretation of what is, or what is not, the truth to be promoted thereby. What the State lends them, it lends for State purposes—in common honesty they should abjure the loan, or else submit to the terms prescribed by the lender.

The Bishop of London's Bill was in the outward aspect of it modest enough, but in its real purpose we suspect, in its spirit and tendency we are sure, it was as dangerous as it was insidious. It put forward a claim on behalf of the Established Church that she do as she like not only with her own, but with her master's. It might be fitly described as a measure for the separation of Church and State, by which the latter was to give up everything, and the former to carry off all. True, it gave the proposed court of bishops power of adjudication in matters of disputed doctrine only—but what question could arise respecting the position, proceedings, or powers, of an ecclesiastical body, which a little ingenuity might not wrap up in a form to bring the decision of it within range of episcopal jurisdiction. All ecclesiastical pretensions root themselves in doctrine. All clerical rights and powers are professedly determined or modified by it. Dogmas the most monstrous, having a practical effect the most oppressive, have heretofore been brought by interpretation out of the standards of the Church, and might be again. The Lords, therefore, did wisely and well to reject the measure. Politico-ecclesiastics must not be allowed to slip the collar.

THE AMENDED METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

THE Bill to make better provision for the Interment of the Dead, in and near the metropolis, as amended by the committee of the House of Commons, is now before us, and it may interest our readers to have a brief account of its main features. Compared with the original bill, it is found to present some considerable modifications, but it leaves most of the objectionable clauses much as they were. It is to operate within the same range as its predecessor, its provisions are to be carried out by the same constituted body, furnished with very nearly the same amount of despotic power. To the general Board of Health, it entrusts, as in the original measure, the purchase and laying out of burial-grounds, the erection of consecrated chapels thereupon, and the appointment of chaplains, clerks, and sextons. It reserves to the rich, as did the first bill, the right of interment in or (under any church or chapel, or in any vault where, by virtue of any faculty, such right has been legally granted. And as regards St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, excepts from the prohibitory enactments of the bill, cases in which her Majesty, by any writing under her royal sign-manual, shall signify her pleasure that interments shall take place within them. It invests the Board with authority to fix the scale of burial fees, to manage the grounds, and to make regulations as to all proceedings necessary to interment. It authorizes them to provide houses for the reception of bodies

previously to interment, and to make provision, by contract with undertakers, for conducting funerals on a scale of charges fixed by the Board. The expenses incurred by the Board under this act, are to be defrayed out of the monies received thereunder; and, with a view to raise capital, the fees may be mortgaged, and advances obtained from the Commissioners of Public Works. To pay off such mortgages, the Board may form a sinking fund, and, in case of deficiency of other payments, may order overseers to levy a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound in any one year, which the said overseers are to collect in the same manner as the poor-rate, or, in default, to be distrained upon. The accounts of the Board are to be audited by officers appointed to that duty by the Treasury, and annual reports, and abstracts of accounts, are to be made and laid before Parliament. Substantially, it will be seen, these provisions are the same as those of the original bill.

The principal alterations introduced are the following:—No purchases can be made by the Board, or works done, at an estimated expense exceeding £100, without the previous sanction of the Treasury. The clause authorizing the conducting of funerals is of a more permissive character, interferes less directly with individual enterprise, and is more guarded in its provisions. It is competent to the Board, on the request of the relatives, to pay fees for the religious service performed at burials in unconsecrated ground to the minister or person performing it. The chief alteration, however, has been made in the compensation clauses. The clergy, in lieu of a perpetual sinecure annuity, are to receive for the burial of each of their parishioners, in the consecrated part of the burial-ground, the remainder of six shillings and twopence, after deduction has been made for the payment of the officiating chaplain, or where burial fees have been applied to parochial purposes, similar compensation is to be given to the parochial authorities.

The general effect of these compensatory clauses may be thus stated. The claim of the Established clergy to take toll on every corpse conveyed for burial from their respective parishes is ousted—the exaction being restricted to the members of their own Church, or, what is nearly equivalent, to those whose remains are deposited in consecrated ground. Six and twopence—an odd sum—is allowed by the Act as a fee for the performance of the burial service over each body, and this fee is to be shared between the officiating chaplain and the incumbent of the parish from which the body is brought, in such proportions as the Bishop of London may determine. This is, if possible, a meaner and more sordid exaction than the former—for it sustains no clerical pretensions, but an exclusively pecuniary one. It does not assert the principle of a national Establishment, but represents merely the cupidity of the teachers of a favoured sect. It now remains for Churchmen to say how they relish the arrangement. If they prefer to be bishop-ridden, we cannot help them.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

TAUNTON.

(Abridged from the *Somerset County Gazette*).

On Wednesday last, a public meeting, to receive the report of the delegates to the Anti-state-church conference, was held at the Market House, Taunton. Thomas Thompson, Esq., occupied the chair; and Mr. Edward Miall was present.

The CHAIRMAN having spoken, and in doing so described the gratifying character of the Conference, The Rev. S. G. GREEN followed with a more lengthened report of its proceedings. He said:—

The number of delegates under any circumstances would have been large, but there were circumstances which had made it far larger than it would otherwise have been. There had been some secessions from the association—secessions of editors in large capitals [laughter]—and various attacks had been made upon the Christian character of the movement. This had had the effect of increasing their numbers; a Bible Christian minister from Devonshire had said they had had no thoughts of sending a delegate from thence; they

thought the work was going on so well that it would be unnecessary to incur the expense; but when they found that there was a storm they thought there must be some preparation made for meeting it. It was a question whether there had ever previously assembled even in the metropolis of this country such a number of united and earnest men for the promotion of a great Christian object as the Anti-state-church Association. They were earnest, true-hearted men—men who had assembled—not for show—not for mere declamation—but to do a great work—a work which they believed to have been committed to them from the Eternal God; and in a spirit of devotion and love to his cause, they had been determined, heart and hand, to carry it out. In saying this he did not praise himself, for, to tell the truth, he had been a very silent member.

Mr. MIALI then delivered a lengthened address. Referring at the outset to the fact that they were assembled on the 29th of May, he said:—

They all, he supposed, knew what that day was appointed to celebrate. He would read it to them out of the Prayer-book:—"A form of prayer with thanksgiving to Almighty God for having put an end to the Great Rebellion, by the restitution of the King and Royal Family, and the restoration of the Government, after many years interruption; which unspeakable mercies were wonderfully completed upon the 29th of May, in the year 1660. And in memory thereof that day in every year is by act of Parliament appointed to be for ever kept holy." It was a fact, that the dynasty which was then restored had proved to be so utterly insupportable—so licentious in conduct, so opposed to religious liberty, and so inclined to domineer politically and religiously, that by an act of dethronation it had been got rid of for ever; and they were now living under a descendant of a different branch of the family. A new dynasty had succeeded, under which we lived, and they professed to rejoice in living under it, and yet the Established Church, year after year, offered up prayers and thanksgiving for the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. Some of them had visited London, and had seen Madame Tussaud's inimitable exhibition of wax works. Just as they entered the door on the right-hand side, there was a representation which would almost be taken for life. It was a Chinese mandarin, and by some internal machinery it was continually moving its head from one side to the other, and as it turned its head it also rolled its eyes. They might leave, but on returning again they would find it doing the same. It did so day and night—when visitors were present, and when there was nobody to witness. Very much that like the State Church [laughter and applause]. What they did once they must do always [laughter]. They had a form of thanksgiving for the restoration of Charles II., which was now quite out of place, unsuited to the times, and even an insult and reproach to the present dynasty. Mr. Miall also read the form of prayer, and commented at some length on it. He then said he had brought forward that matter for the purpose of showing one of the evils of connecting the Church with the State. It stereotyped everything—good, bad, and indifferent—fish, flesh, or fowl [laughter]. Whatever was found in the Establishment must remain there—sense or nonsense—error or pure truth. Whatever it was, when once the seal of the State was set upon it, it could not be removed without the consent of the State, and hence practices that were perfectly absurd, and that ought long since to have been abolished, still remained, not only in the Prayer-book, but also in the general form of worship adopted by the members of the Church [applause].

At the close of Mr. Miall's speech, and after some remarks by the chairman,

The Rev. R. REDFERN, curate of St. James's, rose to propose a question. It was designed particularly by that Association that bishops should no longer sit in the House of Lords. Now, he thought if it were improper for them to sit in the House of Lords, it must be likewise improper for Dissenting ministers to sit in the House of Commons. He wished to ask whether that Association proposed any measure for the purpose of excluding Dissenting ministers from the House of Commons as well as bishops from the House of Lords?

Mr. MIALI replied that they proposed that no person should enjoy peculiar privileges; neither should any one be subject to penalty on account of his religion. It was not because a person was a bishop that they wished to exclude him from the House of Lords, provided he had a right to take his place there on other grounds, but they thought he should not sit there by virtue of his office. Nor was it because a person was a Dissenting minister that he should not sit in the House of Commons. They did not, therefore, object, to a dissenting minister sitting in that House, provided he did so in virtue of his constituency, and not of his office as a Dissenting minister—[applause].

Mr. REDFERN was perfectly satisfied with that answer; but there was another question which he would ask:—Did their proposal involve the principle that all restrictions arising out of clerical offices should be removed? There were many of the inferior clergy who, as such, were ineligible to sit in the House of Commons. Now, Dissenting ministers were very anxious to preserve for themselves the privilege of sitting in that House; but were they equally anxious that all parties should be eligible to sit? If they took the bishops out of the House of Lords would they give the inferior clergy permission to sit in the House of Commons?

Mr. MIALI replied that every clergyman held a political position in reference to the State; and it was not proposed that they should sit in the House of Commons, although they might be chosen by a constituency, simply because they were regarded as holding their offices under the control of the State. But at the same time, should the Church be severed from the State, there would be no more objection to Episcopal ministers being admitted than Dissenting ministers. At present, however, they did not think it advisable to give the clergy such a means of upholding the connexion between the Church and State, which they sought to destroy. Every clergyman had a political status; and as being placed in a political and in a favoured position, they should object to their being admitted into the House.

Mr. REDFERN thought that Mr. Miall's answer was much more ingenious than correct. It was still not very clear to him why they should expel the bishops from the House of Lords and not allow the working clergy to enter the House of Commons. Mr. Miall had in his answer referred to those who were under the

control of the State; but in reference to all those clergy who were neither directly nor indirectly influenced by it, were they prepared to admit them into the House of Commons?—because nine clergymen out of ten were connected with the State in no way whatever.

Mr. MIALI said there would be no objection for any clergyman who was not under State control to sit in the House of Commons; but he considered that no clergyman could be in such a position [applause]. No clergyman could preach in another parish unless permitted by the incumbent; nor could he preach in any other diocese without obtaining the permission of the bishop of that diocese. But if he was only permitted, he might be prevented from doing so. Suppose that a curate spread political principles which displeased the bishop, the bishop could prevent him from promoting those principles; but the bishop might be in league with the prime minister for political purposes. Then suppose that within the parish in which he preached, the curate should spread political principles offensive to the bishop, the latter could silence him. (Mr. Redfern: No.) He could silence him by withdrawing his license. (Mr. Redfern: No.) Then what became of the case of Mr. Shore? [applause].

Mr. REDFERN said that the bishop might withdraw his license, but could not prevent him from again obtaining it.

Mr. MIALI said the bishop had not the power to prevent them from going to another diocese; but when he refused their license they were obliged to go to another diocese and ask permission to preach there.

The CHAIRMAN said the bishop could withdraw his license without assigning a reason for so doing.

Mr. REDFERN stated that he might refuse to give a clergyman his testimonial; but that he could apply for and obtain it again from the archbishop.

Mr. MIALI: That was only by applying to one of the same clique [hear, hear]. They were all appointed by the Prime Minister, and most of them were themselves associated with political parties. He spoke not of individual cases; he believed that there were a great many excellent and earnest clergymen in the present age. But simply to bring this matter to a point he would say, as he had said before, that if there was a clergyman who was *bona fide* not under State control, and received no power from the State, there would not be the slightest objection to his filling any political office whatever.

Mr. REDFERN said that for his part he had no connexion with the State whatever. He was as free as any man. Reference had been made to the pay of the working clergy, and some talked a great deal about their sympathy with them; but they neither wanted this sympathy nor cared about it [applause]. He was a poor curate himself, and he gloried in being one, so that their sympathy was entirely thrown away. The clergy were quite content with their position. He himself only got £100 a year, and they would not think that too much [A voice, "Certainly not"]—but he did not want their sympathy, and he believed that there was not one clergyman in the town who did.

Mr. MIALI said, either it was a very strong hallucination, or else he had read somewhere a little book written by a working clergyman complaining bitterly of the stipends allotted to them. With reference to the rev. gentleman, he must allow them to exercise their sympathies, if not on himself, on other parties. It was true that there were many who repudiated their sympathy; but it was equally true that there were large numbers who were clearly in a position of difficulty from the lowness of their salary. Generally the working clergyman's pay was very low, and they would be much better paid by the voluntary feeling of the place where they laboured.

The Rev. Mr. REDFERN:—I should be extremely sorry to live on the voluntary contributions of the St. James's congregation for a year [roars of laughter and applause]. The rev. gentleman proceeded to say, he regretted that such a meeting as that should have been held in this town. [A voice, "No doubt of it."]. It was not probable that any good would result from it. He had seen Mr. Quick, who had said that both Mr. Addiscombe and himself were of the same opinion as to the injurious tendency of meetings of that kind. There was nothing more calculated to promote discord, and to retard the progress of religion than such meetings. The clergy, generally, had been on all occasions ready to co-operate with Dissenting ministers for every good purpose; but if they kept on holding such meetings as the present, it would prevent them from enjoying that mutual harmony which had hitherto prevailed. If persons preached Anti-state-church sermons, and made Anti-state-church speeches, it could not but lead to the destruction of a great deal of the peace and kindly feeling which had existed among them. It might do very well for some places, but would never suit Taunton [laughter and cheers]. He trusted that his friend Mr. Green, who, he believed, would willingly do nothing calculated to disturb the good feeling which existed, would reconsider the matter.

Mr. MIALI, in reply, asked if the good feeling between ministers of the Establishment and Dissenters should be destroyed, who would be the cause of it? They identified the question of the separation of Church and State with the promotion of Christ's kingdom. Their object was the discussion of what they believed to be certain truths. Now if they were not truths, the clergy could easily put them down, but if they were truths, why should they stand back from men who merely told the truth? [applause.]

Mr. GREEN assured the rev. gentleman that he had already considered the matter; and also that if a breach were the result, he should not be the first to make it [applause]. He was convinced that on this matter he held the truth of God, and believing this, he was not at liberty to choose whether to speak or to be silent [hear, hear]. He should, therefore, persevere [cheers]. He valued the sympathy and co-operation of his brother ministers, but if this were denied, he was quite prepared to stand alone. Whatever might be the consequences, he felt so deeply the importance of asserting the spirituality of Christ's kingdom, that he could not shrink from advocating on every fitting occasion the entire separation of Church and State [much applause].

The CHAIRMAN also briefly answered Mr. Redfern's remarks; after which a vote of thanks was given to him for his conduct in the chair, and also to Mr. Miall.

The meeting then separated.

KIDDERMINSTER.—On Tuesday, May 28th, a public meeting was held in the Old Meeting School-rooms; George Turton, Esq., in the chair. John

Kingsley, Esq., who had been invited by the local committee, attended as a deputation from London, and was listened to by a numerous audience with intense interest, interrupted frequently by hearty demonstrations of approval. His address could not but convince all who heard it of the necessity of dissolving the present unscriptural and unjust alliance. A resolution on the subject was then ably proposed by the Rev. M. Gibson, seconded by the Rev. J. Mills, and carried without dissent. A petition to Parliament was also unanimously agreed to and is now in course of signature. This is the first public meeting which has been held here for this purpose, but Mr. Kingsley's reception has been such as to lead us to hope he will soon favour us with his presence again.

TODMORDEN.—A very interesting lecture on the subject of the separation of Church and State, was delivered in the Odd-Fellows'-hall, Todmorden, on the 27th of May, by the Rev. John Stock, of Salendine Nook. The excellent lecturer was listened to with the greatest attention by a numerous and respectable audience, on whom his clear and convincing statements and arguments made a deep impression. A considerable number afterwards came forward and joined the Anti-state-church Association, and it is expected that when Mr. Stock again visits this neighbourhood, as he intends to do in a few months, a large and efficient organization will have been formed to welcome his return.

CHARD.—On Thursday last, a meeting with a similar purpose to that held at Taunton, and also attended by Mr. Miall, was held at Chard. Aaron Park, Esq., occupied the chair, and the speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Green, of Taunton, Eastmead, of Ilminster, Griffiths and Edwards, of Chard.

HERDEN BRIDGE.—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held at this place on Thursday evening, May 23, when the Rev. J. Stock, of Salendine Nook, and the Rev. E. Johnstone, of Beverley, delivered two very interesting addresses. Mr. Stock, who gratuitously represented the local society here in the late conference, gave a lucid explanation of its proceedings. Mr. Johnstone stated a few painful facts relative to the working of the State-church system in his immediate neighbourhood. The Rev. J. Hanley presided, and at the close of the meeting, the Rev. J. Crook, Baptist minister, proposed a few questions to Mr. Stock, which were answered courteously, and to the satisfaction of the audience.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

At the instance of the Executive Committee of the Anti-state-church Association, Mr. Lushington, M.P., has given notice of his intention to divide the House on the grant to Dissenting ministers, included in the Miscellaneous Estimates now before Parliament. The Committee have also addressed the following circular to members:—

4, Crescent, Blackfriars, May 27th, 1850.

SIR.—The Committee of the Anti-state-church Association beg respectfully to solicit your attention to the notice of motion by Mr. Lushington, M.P., for the discontinuance of the Annual Grant to Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England and Wales, and which will be found in Class VI. of the *Miscellaneous Estimates* (No. 6).

Objecting, as Dissenters do, to the appropriation of public money in any shape for religious purposes, this Grant is in violation of their professed principles, and subjects them to the charge of inconsistency and insincerity. From such imputation they have no means of relieving themselves. The money is distributed, not through the medium of any religious body, but by individuals who, while they ostensibly represent the religious communities to which they belong, are appointed by, and are amenable only to, the Government; and who have declared, that while the money is voted by Parliament, and there are parties willing to receive it, they do not feel themselves justified in relinquishing the office. The recipients, also, are unknown, their names being carefully concealed.

Dissenters have, therefore, no other course open to them than to seek for the withdrawal of the Grant; and their anxiety for such a measure has been testified by the repeated presentation of petitions from almost every public body which may be regarded as the representatives of their opinions and wishes.

The sum in question is no more than £1,095, and as the Exhibitions are not annual, and never exceed, while many of them are less than, £5, to withhold it would neither interfere with vested rights, nor inflict serious injury on any party. Each of the religious bodies nominally benefited by it make provision in other ways for the relief of indigent ministers; and though the Committee deny that the Government has a right to demand a guarantee that an equivalent for the Grant shall be provided, as a condition for discontinuing it, they are perfectly satisfied that voluntary contributions would fully supply its place.

Under these circumstances, the Committee earnestly hope that you will be induced to support Mr. Lushington's motion, when this portion of the Estimates shall be submitted to the House.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

KNOTTING.—SUBSTITUTION OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHURCH-RATES.—At a meeting held on Thursday morning, in the parish church, a motion was made that a church-rate of one penny in the pound be laid for the year 1850; but the motion found no seconder. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That a rate of one penny in the pound having been moved, and not seconded, it is resolved, that the churchwardens be requested to raise the necessary amount by voluntary contributions, and that this meeting do adjourn for twelve months."—*Leicester Mercury*.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

The following letter addressed to the Secretary, has recently been received by the Committee of the Anti-state-church Association:—

Adelaide, November 12th, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—When I received a grant of tracts from your Association for distribution in this province, you laid me under an obligation to return the favour by some communication from this distant land.

You know something of the state of parties here, in relation to the all-absorbing question of the age, from the columns of *The Nonconformist*, a copy of which I have only seen by accident since my arrival in this colony. On the last estimates, I see, £8,000 were placed in aid of religion, in the following proportions:—

£2,000 Episcopal Church.

£500 Kirk of Scotland.

£600 Wesleyan Church.

This money is granted in aid of building places of worship and supporting ministers, upon complying with the provisions of the ordinance. In the Episcopalian and Scotch Churches there is consistency—"As their fathers did, so do they." In bondage to the State through successive generations, they have never enjoyed the sweets of liberty. They will take it as long as the people will give it, feeling that it is essential to their existence and extension. But it is a new era in Wesleyanism to be allied with the State. Whether it will be found a blessing is an unsolved problem; though, judging from present results, in this locality, it will do nothing to promote peace in the Church, or usefulness among her members.

There is much dissension among the best friends of Methodism upon the State grant. The first year of their receiving a pension from the State, they lost a far larger sum, to say nothing of influence, by the secession of one of their earliest and best friends. Among those who left the ranks of Wesleyanism for the Voluntary principle, might be named four sons of Wesleyan ministers, who received their education in Kingswood school. The testimony of these and other influential men and local preachers against the present system of support, has been open and decided. By receiving State-pay, the Wesleyans here lost several valuable men, and, I believe, they have not increased their moral strength in the provinces. About a fortnight since, I was invited to take a part in their Twelfth Anniversary meeting; but, from principle, I was compelled to decline, fearing lest some might misconstrue my appearance at the meeting into an abandonment of the Voluntary principle.

It was the first time I ever refused to mix with my brethren; but a public man must, at all times, carry out his principles and preserve his consistency, though, as in the present instance, it may give offence.

About a fortnight since, our Bible meeting was held, his Excellency taking the chair. There again we saw the blessed effect of diocesan episcopacy. Up to this year the meeting has been held in one of the chapels, and opened with prayer. However, an alteration in both these particulars was the price of Dr. Short's approbation and attendance. His suggestion was agreed to by the committee—but as the report of the meeting shows, not without a strong protest by at least two speakers, which was seconded by a strong expression of feeling from the audience. The diocesan Bishop fortified himself by an allusion to the divisions at home, and resignation of Mr. Brandram. Here, it must be remembered, we have not a single Quaker in the committee, and, hitherto, the meeting has been opened and closed with prayer. It yet remains for the committee to reconsider, and, I hope, retrace, their steps.

Much has been said, ably and justly, upon the propriety of giving to the colonies the right of choosing their own representatives, that they may have some check on taxation.

A few days before the Bible meeting, the chairman, with his irresponsible colleagues in the Council, actually voted £100 for a Queen's Plate, upon the plea of improving the breed of horses. How the Governor can reconcile this with the principles of the Bible, I am at a loss to conceive. The colonists endure such things very patiently, as our revenue is raised through the customs; and, above all, there is entertained among not a few, the reasonable expectation that, in a few months at most, we may expect a change for the better.

Our population is rapidly increasing, and now amounts to 80,000. We have too many shopmen, clerks, and unsuccessful shopkeepers, coming out. Some highly respectable and well-educated young men, are in a deplorable state for want of employment. We want labouring men, and capital to employ them. Such is the demand for money, that it cannot be obtained under 20 per cent. in the colony.

I am happy to state that our churches are spreading, and in favour among the people. Our congregations, except in Adelaide, are necessarily small—but we are dropping the right kind of seed. Here let me thank your excellent Association for the tracts, and, through the columns of the *Nonconformist*, congratulate its readers upon the steady progress of their cause, that will ultimately work out the deliverance of the world.

Am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

J. M. SHURMAN.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—In haste, as the ship is on the point of sailing, I write to commend to your consideration a matter of deep interest to religious and civil liberty in the British colonies in general, and particularly in that of New South Wales. There is a case now pending in our Supreme Court, and on which every hour judgment is expected to be pronounced, involving the principle of all non-Episcopalian marriages (marriages solemnized otherwise than by Episcopalian clergy). You will find it somewhat too curtly and not very clearly reported in the accompanying newspaper, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of January 5th, 1850. It is the case of the Queen v. Roberts, for bigamy. The case is simply thus:—

Roberts married a person some years ago, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Brigstocke, a clergyman of the Church of England in this colony. The same person afterwards deserted his wife, and was married a second time to another woman, by the Rev. Dr. McGarvie, a minister ordained in the Church of Scotland, now of the Synod of Australia. A prosecution ensuing for bigamy, the prisoner was prompted by some one—for he could not employ counsel himself—to raise the question, whether his second marriage was not void, in consequence of the omission, by Dr. McGarvie, of a certain declaration demanded by the Colonial Act, of all persons coming to be married by a Presbyterian minister, as to their membership in the Church of Scotland. That this omission does not of itself invalidate a marriage, was decided three or four years ago in England, in the Consistory Court, Catterall v. Catterall. This was, however, not sufficient to satisfy the judge who tried the prisoner, and who is a highly bigoted Church of England devotee, under the prompting of the Puseyite and most arrogant Bishop Broughton, whose name shines in the same number of the *Sydney Herald* which contains this report. This judge himself raised a further question, whether, in consequence of this omission, the marriage was not placed entirely out of the protection of the Colonial Act, and thrown upon the common law; and whether the common law did not, in fact, negative all non-episcopal marriages in the colonies, when not protected by some special enactment. This is the point of the controversy which has, in consequence, been raging here for many weeks past, and to decide which the argument reported in the *Herald* was called for.

The counsel employed, on both sides, in this argument, were retained by the subscriptions of public-spirited persons.

It is fully believed that the judgment will be adverse, not on the merits of the case, but entirely because the ecclesiastical predilections of all the judges and of the Attorney-General are well known. Two of the judges are known to be High-Church, the third a Roman Catholic, of which sect also is the Attorney-General. And various demeanours on the bench gave token of the drift of prejudiced feeling.

It is contended, that the decision in the Lords—the Queen v. Millis, coupled with the Act of Uniformity definition of "Holy Orders," is decisive of the question. On the contrary, it is maintained that neither the Lords' decision in that case, nor the definition referred to, can be applied to this colony. And this opinion is supported by declarations of Sir Francis Forbes, in the King v. Maloney, in 1836, of the most liberal construction.

Now, it may not be known to you, sir, that while the Church of England here is left free to marry whom it will, and to refuse whom it will, four other denominations are bound by Colonial Acts to demand a declaration of applicants, in substance thus—"I, A. B., declare that I am a member of, or hold communion with, the — Church," as the case may be. Dr. Ross is required to demand a declaration of Independency; the Wesleyans, of Wesleyanism, &c.; and for all other denominations, except these two, no set exists at all. Thus, those empowered to solemnize marriage do it under a derogatory and invidious distinction, while others, according to the anticipated decision, cannot perform the rite at all.

Now, in the Church of England here, they refuse to marry unbaptized persons—a case of which refusal happened very recently—and the parties resorted to Dr. McGarvie. Hence persons brought up as Baptists, but not members of this community, also Quakers, Jews, and others, never baptized, cannot, according to this absurd state of things, be legally married at all, because none of them can make the required declarations.

If Dr. McGarvie's marriages be invalidated by this informality, it will affect about 5,000 families in this colony, not to speak of those of Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, &c., a large number of which are vitiated by some informality or other; for there has been a sort of common consent in casting aside these Colonial Acts as a heap of contradictions incapable of being obeyed, and unwarrantably interfering with matters of religion and conscience. And this common consent in rejecting them has been fostered by the decision in Catterall's case, and in that of Maloney.

It cannot fail to appear to you, that here is a question closely affecting religious liberty. We assume here to have no Established Church. The Church of England here stands on the same footing, by the avowal of its own Puseyite bishop, as other parties. Yet now this Church, for itself and the Papists, claims an exclusive power to solemnize marriages, except where it may have doled out a scanty privilege to three other parties.

And the worst is, that so apathetic are most reli-

gious bodies here, that they cannot be made to feel this as a general bondage, simply because the case happens to have arisen in a Presbyterian quarter. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has never yet uttered one word on the question, and has grudged the admission of free correspondence, although one proprietor out of the two is an Independent, a deacon of a church, and the reputed writer of its articles a quondam rev. preacher of the Wesleyan body.

Of course we have our local remedy for disputes of this kind in our Legislative Council, where we are promised a general and just law. But surely this is a matter which ought to be guaranteed to us by the Imperial Legislature, for it deeply affects all the colonies of Great Britain.

Excuse inevitable haste, and believe, me, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

B. QUAIN.

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 11, 1850.

CATHOLIC CHURCH RAMPANT IN AUSTRIA.

(From the Examiner.)

What we predicted a fortnight ago has already come to pass. The excitement produced in every class of society in Austria by the return to the worst traditions of Austrian history is beyond description. The bishops themselves are frightened; and are publishing apologies and explanations to allay the fears of the suspicious. They have raised a storm, however, which they will not find it so easy a matter to still.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna is the first in the field; but his address is so poor, that it were not worth noticing but for the singularly naive consolation he offers his flock on the score of ecclesiastical punishments. "The infliction of the public and heavier punishments of the Church," he says, "will not be left to the whim, passion, or seal of particular priests, but will be entrusted to the bishops, 'whom the Holy Ghost hath appointed to rule over the Church of God,' (Acts xx. 28)." The quotation, if such a garbling of Scripture can be so called, is the Archbishop's, not ours.

The Bohemians, who have hitherto been the most devoted children of the Catholic Church, are up in arms, and it will be well if old recollections of Huss and Ziska do not again raise the flame of religious madness and religious war. The German papers already announce a stir in the Greek Church. The bishops of the non-union Greek churches of Temesvár, Grosswardein, Hermannstadt, and Csernowitz, are about to demand of the Ministry the same privileges as have been accorded to the Catholic bishops. They more particularly require that the patriarch shall be chosen independently by the Synod, and therefore that the Imperial patronage (in fact right of nomination) shall be given up.

The Saxons, devoted adherents of Austria, are still stout Protestants; and it is really pitiable to see the struggle between their loyalty and their fear of Catholic persecution. The latter feeling, however, seems to have got the mastery. They begin to doubt the word of their Emperor, and declare it is impossible to contemplate the effects of this new measure in unhappy Transylvania without a shudder.

The best of it is, that, when the measure was discussed in the Cabinet, where it met with very great opposition from two of the Ministers (as it had already done from several of the bishops in the Assembly), it was principally carried by dint of the assurance that it would be received with the greatest enthusiasm in Hungary, Bohemia, Tyrol, and Styria. We leave our readers to guess how far such assurances were believed by those who urged them.

Nor were the demands we noticed in our former article on this subject, the last or the most dangerous of those urged by the Austrian bishops. More chains must be forged for poor Austria. She has dared to move her giant limbs; they must be bound down, weakened, crippled. Count Thun's remedy for revolution among the lower clergy is exceeded by his nostrum for curing all tendencies to freedom of thought in the minds of the Catholic youth. Education in Austria is to be entrusted to the same fostering episcopal care.

Freedom of instruction is one of the first principles of the Charter of the 4th of March; and yet, in the name of that Charter, the Emperor now ordains that

1. No one shall be appointed teacher of the Catholic religion in any public school without the permission of the Bishop.

2. The Bishop has the power to take away the permission—remove the teacher—when he pleases.

In like manner, the theological pupils can only follow such classes as the Bishop shall permit! even the class-books are subject to his censure!

In the lower, or people's schools, say the bishops, the religious education has hitherto been under the direction of the Catholic clergy; but, for the future, this must be extended to the middle and higher schools. Instead of one teacher named by the Government, and exercising no influence in the general direction of the schools, the Bishops are in future to have two in each Gymnasium appointed by the Bishops, mixing in the management of the school, and teaching in other branches also, to give them more influence and authority.

By means of these two agents and spies, the bishops no doubt calculate, and justly, on soon getting the whole direction into their own hands.

As an apt commentary on the spirit in which these changes have been effected, we may mention that an exceedingly popular and liberal Professor of Theology, Sidon, has just been removed from his

chair and deprived of his pension, because, according to a Bohemian journal, "in the Diet he sat somewhat more to the left than Bishop Przemysl, and ventured to speak in favour of emancipating education from the Church, and granting greater freedom to the lower clergy. The Jesuits, too, who had been expelled from Austria for more than the last half century, have been re-admitted; and are flocking back in shoals. We shall soon find them again at the head of the educational establishments.

EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

A letter from G. F. S. Lefevre, Esq., to Sir George Grey, has just been presented, by her Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament. The following is the scheme respecting the Annuity-tax which Mr. Lefevre is prepared to recommend:—

That the eighteen existing ministers of the royalties of Edinburgh should continue to receive £600 per annum, their present average.

That, as vacancies occur, the eighteen ministers should be reduced to fifteen, either by the conversion of the three double charges into three single charges, or in such other manner as the Presbytery of Edinburgh and the magistrates and town-council may agree upon.

That the total provision for the fifteen ministers be ultimately fixed at £8,250 per annum, i. e., £550 each.

That this sum of £8,250 per annum be ultimately provided as follows:—£2,000 the annuity payable from Leith harbour-dues, as at present; £1,500 chargeable on, and payable from, the common good of the city; £4,750 feu duties, to be purchased, either in Edinburgh or elsewhere, as hereinafter is mentioned.

That the exemption of the College of Justice be waived during the period requisite for the purchase of the feu duties.

That the building of Trinity College Church be postponed for the like period, and that the interest of the fund destined for that purpose be applied in aid of the existing tax.

That as soon as the £4,750 feu duties shall have been purchased, the annuity-tax do cease.

That, in the meantime, the collecting of the annuity-tax be transferred to the magistrates and town-council, proper securities being provided for the punctual payment of the stipends of the ministers.

The effect of these arrangements would be, that, in the first instance, the annual sum of £10,800 would be required for the stipends of the ministers, but this would gradually diminish towards the ultimate limit of £8,250, as vacancies should occur.

On the other hand, the funds from which this annual sum would be provided would be:—1. The Leith Harbour annuity, £2,000; 2. The interest on the £15,000 for Trinity College Church, say £500; 3. The Annuity-tax, with its increase, arising from its extension to the members of the College of Justice, £12,000—total, £14,500.

The surplus, after providing for the minister, would accordingly be a variable annual sum not less than £3,700, and not greater than £6,250.

Estimating this at an average of £5,000 per annum, it should be invested in feu duties, which, taking a very high average, may be acquired at 25 years' purchase or thereabouts; and at this rate, by applying this annual surplus (and also the feu duties as they are purchased, which would increase the surplus) in 17 or 18 years the required amount of £4,750 per annum, feu duties would be provided.

At the end of that period I trust there would still be living some of the existing ministers who would be entitled to £600 per annum instead of £550, the stipends of the future ministers.

This temporary extra payment might be provided out of the interest of the Trinity College Church Fund, and would only require a further limited delay in rebuilding that edifice.

Mr. Lefevre, after concluding his letter, says:—

I have not here adverted to the other cases of the Annuity-tax, i. e., Canongate and Montrose. The net amounts produced in those places average only £327 and £340 respectively, which are so small as to render it less difficult than in the case of Edinburgh to devise some adjustment of them. I think, however, that it may be found necessary, in the case of the Canongate, to annex eventually some portion of that district to one of the smaller parishes in the ancient royalty in Edinburgh.

ANTI-ANNUITY-TAX LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Executive Council of this association was held last (Friday) night, to take into consideration the letter of Mr. Shaw Lefevre to Sir George Grey, to hear the report of the Chairman's Committee on certain plans for the abolition of the Annuity-tax, and for the transaction of other business. The Secretary read the report of the Standing Committee, in which he stated the circumstances connected with the memorial to the Town Council, and gave some important details respecting the manner with which it was received by the various members of that body. He urged with great earnestness that the electors should make the Annuity-tax question the testing point at the next municipal election, and that they should select men beforehand, able and willing to represent Voluntary principles at that board. Mr. Kerr then read the report of the chairman's committee on the remit made to them to consider and report on Mr. Bowack's plan to abolish the Annuity-tax. It contains a full and able commendation of the principles embodied in the scheme—namely, the removal of the restrictions that at present prevent the Established Church in Edinburgh from being self-supporting. The remedies proposed are—the abolition of the patronage of the city churches at present vested in the Town Council; the removal of the restrictions which compel the Kirk Session to devote the collections taken at the church doors to the support of the poor; the surrendering to the established congregations of the seat rents, and the free use of the churches; the investment of the money received for the Trinity and old Grey Friars'

parishes, and the application of the annual proceeds to the sustentation of the ordinary city ministers; the appointment of an aggregate committee from the several churches to collect and manage the funds accruing from these sources; the recognition of the life interests of the existing incumbents, and the means by which the Town Council may provide for the security to the city creditors, removed by the surrender to the seat rents; and to provide for the supplemental additions to the stipends of the clergy. The report was approved of on the motion of Mr. Nicol; and it was ordered to be brought before an early meeting of the Council of the League. The letter of Mr. Shaw Lefevre was then read; and after Councillor Gray, Professor Dick, and other gentlemen, had expressed their strong disapprobation, it was referred to the chairman's committee. Mr. Bowack then moved—"That Mr. Cowan be requested to move for the following returns:—1. The number of sittings let in each of the city churches to persons residing in the respective parishes to which such churches are attached (as at 20th February, 1850). 2. The number of sittings let to members of the College of Justice in each of the city churches (as at 20th February, 1850). 3. The names, designations, and residences, of all persons on the communion roll of the respective city churches (as at 1st May, 1850)."—*Edinburgh News.*

CHURCHES (SCOTLAND).—It appears, from a Parliamentary return, that 41 churches have been built or endowed by Parliamentary grant in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, the ministers of which receive an uniform stipend of £120 per annum. The churches, commonly called *quoad sacra* churches, built by private subscription, and belonging to the Establishment, number 127.

CHURCH-RATES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.—Within the last ten years no less a sum than £25,000 has been paid by the landowners for tithes in the parish of Christchurch; whereas it is computed that not more than £1,000 of the same has been applied to the purpose for which the tithes are paid. That purpose unquestionably is, the religious instruction and spiritual consolation of the parishioners, the relief of the sick and aged amongst them, and the erection and maintenance of places for religious worship. But how stands the fact? Within the same period of ten years, more than £10,000 have been furnished for these purposes by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners. In what condition as to knowledge and religion would they have been now if other instructors than those provided by the persons who held the church property in trust for their benefit had not been found? or if they had not met with support in the just and Christian feeling of the people themselves?—*Daily News.*

THE REV. WM. DODSWORTH, perpetual curate of Christchurch, St. Pancras, has resigned his incumbency, with the intention of joining the Catholic Church.—*Catholic Magazine.*—It is positively stated by friends of the parties that Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, brother of the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. Allies, late chaplain to the Bishop of London, have come to a similar determination.—*Standard.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL APPEALS BILL.—A declaration, signed by a number of clergymen of the Established Church of various shades of theological opinion, has been forwarded to members of the Legislature against the Bishop of London's bill for altering the constitution of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. Among the names attached are those of Archdeacon Browne, Chancellor Raikes, the Rev. W. Short, of Bloomsbury, the Dean of Bristol, the Rev. Messrs. Gurney, Baring, Stanley Faber, Dr. Gilly of Durham, the Rev. Messrs. Auriol, Wilson, Hayward Cox, Garnier, Watts, the Rev. Dr. Marsh, F. Close, McNeil, the Rev. Lord Wriothsley Russell, &c.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF A STATE CHURCH.—At an early hour this morning (May 29) the peaceable inhabitants of Dorchester were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of the bells in the various churches of this High-Tory place. Not being initiated in Church mysteries, we were somewhat at a loss to know what this expression of joy could be about. Upon inquiry we found it was because, about two centuries ago, it pleased an all-wise Providence to set upon the throne of England that "most religious" king, Charles the Second, "of blessed memory," who spent entire days and nights in wine-bibbing and profligate pleasures, and his Sundays in witnessing theatrical performances. Flags were hoisted on the steeples, prayers read in several churches, and, at intervals, throughout the day, merry peals were rung. In the afternoon "a change came o'er the spirit of the dream"—great excitement prevailed in consequence of a report being circulated, that the priest of the State Church had peremptorily refused what is called Christian burial to an unbaptized infant, about eleven months old, the daughter of respectable parents. With a refined cruelty, worthy of the Inquisition, sepulture was offered for the dead on the most insulting and disgraceful terms—upon condition that the interment take place at ten o'clock at night, without mourners, and if any friends attempted to follow, the gates should be closed against them! and this, forsooth, because the parents are too intelligent to be hoodwinked by priestcraft, and do not believe in that species of spiritual legerdemain by which the pseudo-successors of the Apostles, "dressed in a little brief authority," and clothed in sacerdotal vestments, come forward before their duped parishioners, and, with a "presto, quick, and begone!" transmute a son or daughter of fallen Adam into "a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." What makes the case still

more aggravated is, that the Dissenters here have no public burial-ground, or we should have been spared this exhibition of State-church intolerance. In compliance with the degrading terms of the "bond"—there being no alternative—the sorrowing parents entrusted the remains of their child to the care of the undertaker and the nurse, who conveyed it in a fly to the consecrated soil, at ten o'clock at night, when the deed of darkness was performed, amidst cries of "shame," and expressions of disgust, by those present. Surely, such scenes as these are enough to make the greatest sticklers for the Establishment blush, and wish, God-speed to the Anti-state-church Association.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHURCH-RATES AT KIDDERMINSTER.—For some time past there have been a few Dissenters in this place who have always resolutely opposed church-rates as unscriptural and unjust. Hitherto we have been threatened, but no more; this year, however, others seeing that we have been allowed to escape, refused likewise, unless we were compelled. Consequently, about three weeks ago, sixty-five were summoned, and appeared; several paid in court, a few excused, and twenty-four ordered to pay in seven days with costs. As this was the first time such a thing had ever happened here, and was moreover not a very creditable piece of business, some of the magistrates (Church magistrates too) refused to assist in the *Christian* act of compulsion by signing the orders; the business was willingly undertaken by a Dissenting magistrate, deacon of a Dissenting congregation! who has deservedly rendered himself in no small measure unpopular by such an inconsistent act. It would have taught him a lesson had he been at our Anti-state-church meeting last Tuesday and heard the tremendous bursts of applause which followed a most clever though indirect allusion to it by one of the speakers. The warrants have been issued a fortnight, yet I hear no talk of distraint.—*From a Correspondent.*

HARD UP FOR AN OBJECTION.—A correspondent of the *British Banner* writes:—"Men of sense begin to ask, whether the boasted '600 meetings,' which have been held in the course of the last three years to promulgate Anti-state-church principles, would not have been more useful to the cause of Christ had their object been to promote the revival of religion where it already existed, and to carry it into the dark places of the earth, where its voice was not heard." A very convenient argumentative shuffle!

SECESSIONS TO ROME.—The Rev. John Wynne, B.C.L., and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, whose secession to the Church of Rome at Jerusalem (and not in Italy as reported) has been lately announced, is the author of several letters in the "Journal" of Mr. Allies, of Launton, recounting their visits, in company with the Rev. Mr. Pollen, to the *Adolorata* and to the *Ecstasies* of Trent. It will be recollected that these worthies, during their eccentric tour, knelt before the Roman Catholic Bishop of Trent and implored his blessing. Mr. Wynne has since retained his fellowship at All Souls', on the strength of Protestant subscription, up to the present period. Mr. Allies continues to officiate in the church at Launton, and Mr. Pollen is also, we hear, still a clergyman of the Church of England. A number of other secessions are daily expected of clergymen who have been seen at the soirées of Dr. Wiseman, and who have more recently been observed listening with marked anxiety to the lectures of Father Newman at the Oratory near Charing-cross.—*Church and State Gazette.*

THE WELSH CHURCH.—The subjoined account of the spiritual provision made for the natives and inhabitants of the four Welsh dioceses is from the parliamentary return. It will be observed that St. Asaph is the only diocese where there is a total average of two services to each church on Sundays. Bangor has little more than half the churches with two services; while St. David presents the most extraordinary average of 384 single services to 100 double; and amongst the whole the natives appear only to be favoured with 45 entire Welsh services every Sunday, 20 once a fortnight, 46 returned as "partial" (the meaning of which word is not easily understood, but it is supposed not to mean either Welsh or English), two Welsh services once a month, and one "once a year;" while the English services number 480. Llandaff appears to have 153 single Sunday services to 105 double, and only 86 Welsh services (of which some are once a fortnight) to 277 English. These returns require little comment, except that it is no longer difficult to understand why the Independent denomination alone have 127 Welsh chapels in the diocese of Llandaff, and about 254 Welsh Sunday services, while they have about 300 Welsh chapels in St. David's diocese, and 600 Sunday Welsh services. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists are also nearly as numerous as the Independents, and the Baptists still more so in the two last dioceses. In North Wales we believe the Calvinistic Methodists are in greater numbers than in South Wales. St. [Asaph]—churches and chapels, 155; Welsh services, 187; English, 131, including 23 weekly services; average of services, more than two each Sunday. Bangor—churches and chapels, 185; Welsh services, 253; English, 26; average of services, 94 double and 91 single. St. David's—churches and chapels, 484; Welsh entire services, 45; Welsh fortnight services, 20; Welsh services once a month 2; ditto once a year, 1; services in St. David's returned as "partial," 46; English, 480; average total of Sunday services in St. David's appears to be 100 double Sunday services, and 384 single Sunday services. Llandaff—churches and chapels, 258; Welsh services, 86; English, 277; average being 105 double Sunday services, and 163 single.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNTON VOLUNTARY DAY-SCHOOL.—The children of the above school were publicly examined on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. Ferguson, and Mr. Elstone, schoolmaster of Bicester, in the presence of a highly respectable company, who expressed themselves much gratified and delighted at the progress made by the scholars. Eighty persons sat down to tea, at half-past four o'clock, in a booth erected in front of the chapel; and the children of both the Sunday and daily schools took tea together in the booth at half-past five o'clock. A large and respectable company assembled at the chapel at half-past six o'clock, when addresses bearing on the education and elevation of the working classes, were delivered by Mr. Ferguson, Congregational minister of Bicester, and by Messrs. J. Elstone, Thomas Freeman, J. Freeman, J. Cross, N. Griffin, J. Blake, and J. Baker, lay preachers. The sums collected and subscribed at the close of the two public meetings were about £11. We do not know of a village school in the kingdom which has a greater claim on the liberality and sympathy of the friends of voluntary, unsectarian, and scriptural education, than that at Launton—a school which is entirely supported by the poor people, assisted by Mr. Ferguson, and two or three private friends. The sum of £4 would cancel the treasurer's account against the school.—*From a Correspondent.*

KEIGHLEY.—Mr. John Town has lately been presented with a testimonial, consisting of a splendid copy of Cobbin's "Condensed Commentary," and a copy of Dr. Watts's "Psalms and Hymns," with Selection, both handsomely bound in roan, gilt edges, by the teachers of the Baptist Sabbath schools, Keighley, as a small token of their esteem for his untiring labours during the last thirty-three years he has been connected with the above school; viz., seven years a teacher, and twenty-six years superintendent.

WARE, OLD INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—On Thursday, May 23rd, 1850, the Rev. Robert Richards, late of Shoreham, formerly of Cheshunt College, was ordained pastor of the church worshipping in the above place. On that interesting occasion there were present the Revs. Dr. Bennett; Dr. Harris; C. G. Finney, of America; H. Allon, of Islington; W. A. Hurdall, Bishop's Stortford; W. Ellis, Hoddeston; J. Barlett, and — Hurst, of Ware; T. Hill, Cheshunt; J. Besley, of Buntingford; J. Brooks, Braughing; and — Rayborn, Stanstead. The Rev. J. Barlett, pastor of the other Independent church in the town, commenced the interesting service with reading the Scriptures, and prayer; the Rev. H. Allon delivered a lucid and eloquent discourse on the Christian Church; the Rev. W. Ellis asked the usual questions; the Rev. W. A. Hurdall offered an appropriate prayer, accompanied with the laying on of hands; Dr. Harris gave the charge, with his usual impressive manner and pointedness. The deeply affecting service having concluded, the minister and friends partook of refreshment, from a well-furnished table in the vestry. In the evening, Dr. Bennett addressed the church and congregation with great energy and appropriateness.

THE REV. MR. KELLY, a minister of the Episcopal Church in America, has been chosen pastor of the Free Church, St. Mary's, Torquay. In reference to this arrangement, the *Western Times* says:—It is delightful to see the new world reciprocating benefits with the old, and returning that quality of Protestant 'succession,' which the first missionaries of the established faith carried into the wilderness of the West.

COLLUMPTON.—The Rev. H. A. D. Salmon, of Exeter, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church in this place.

MORCOMBELAKE HOME MISSIONARY STATION.—The annual services for the aid of the schools on this station were held on the 30th of May. The ministers and friends of neighbouring churches assembled in large numbers to cheer the missionary in his labours. The children of the schools at Morcombelake took tea, and, as usual on such occasions, were in high spirits. The sermons were preached by the Rev. A. Wayland, of Lyme Regis, and the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, and were impressive, and in all respects suited to the audiences. The day was fine, and the collection for the schools was good. The congregations at both services were too large to get within the walls of the chapel. The whole was an animating scene. The ministers present were the Rev. Messrs. Wyld, Young, Smith, Penman, and Newman. The financial statement was made and the accounts audited by Mr. S. Bennett, of Bridport.

HENRY VINCENT AT ABINGDON.—Two brilliant orations were delivered by Mr. Vincent in this town, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, last week. His subjects were—"The Liberal and Progressive Tendencies of the Present Age," and "The Intellectual, Moral, and Social Elevation of the People." A capacious building was commodiously fitted up for the occasion as a lecture room, our antediluvian authorities having refused the use of the Town Hall. We rejoice that this childish attempt to deprive our town of the high treat, as well as advantage, of hearing Mr. Vincent has been defeated. We are persuaded it will not be made again. Good service has been done to the cause of Liberalism.—*From a Correspondent.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BURIAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Public Health Act and the General Cemeteries Act contain powers in relation to burial-grounds that should not, at the present juncture, escape observation, nor should the circumstances connected with the existence of these powers be unnoticed.

By 83rd section of the Act, the Board of Health has power to prevent the opening of any new burial-ground, and the Cemeteries Act enacts that any Act authorising the construction of a cemetery shall incorporate the clauses of that General Act. By this enactment no Cemetery Act can pass without it includes the objectionable features of the Metropolitan Interments Bill—a chapel to be built as approved by the bishop of the diocese—a chaplain salaried at the rate the bishop may decide—the payment of the clergy, &c., &c.—for the General Cemeteries Act contains all these.

During the progress of the Public Health Bill through the legislature, the House of Lords introduced a power into that bill, whereby towns which should adopt the Public Health Act, could form a cemetery where required without any obnoxious restrictions. This power was erased by the Commons, and the reason given by Lord Morpeth for the erasure was, that there was already a General Cemeteries' Act, which would be interfered with by the power introduced by the Lords. His lordship did not state what sort of powers the Cemeteries Act contained, nor did any member of Parliament appear to know or care, for none objected to the erasure.

Some of the speakers and writers on this burial-ground question, as reported in your columns, have expressed their fears as to the part the House of Lords will take when the Cemeteries Bill for London is proposed. Perhaps the above statement may give the parties who are taking an active part in this question, to see that the House of Lords is not "the great difficulty," but rather the apathy of our Reform members, and the specious reasoning of our high officers of State, who, however, have their reasons furnished them by their attendant lawyers and secretaries, and, as a class, these gentlemen are the sworn friends of the State Church, and will watch its interests. This is the source of all the proposed obnoxious provisions of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, and from thence arose the hindrance to the introduction of the power to provide burial-grounds in the Public Health Act.

If the abolition of intramural interments be the desideratum of the Board of Health, let it boldly propose a Cemeteries Act, which shall enable towns to form cemeteries, after a public meeting of inhabitants shall have declared it to be desirable to form one, the only prohibitory condition being the consent of the General Board of Health as to the suitability of the proposed site; and it will soon be found that, with such a measure, intramural interments will be abolished.

It would be well to test the Government and the Board of Health by such a proposition. A strong argument in favour of the proposal, would be that the House of Lords has already sanctioned the principle; and for the proof of this, let reference be made to the Public Health Bill of 1848, as amended by the Lords—the amendment being printed in red ink.

Yours, Sir, respectfully,
Rochdale, June 1, 1850. EDWARD TAYLOR.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The following note was sent to the office of the *Banner* a fortnight ago, but has not been inserted or noticed; I therefore beg that you will do me the favour to give it a place in the *Nonconformist*.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
London, June 4, 1850. THOMAS DAVIES.

To the Editor of the British Banner.

SIR,—In the *Banner* of last week, you make various condemnatory comments upon my speech at the Congregational Union; and yet in your report of the proceedings of the Union, not one word of what I uttered is to be found. I put it to your readers whether this be just or fair.

Again, you say that I had "the hardihood to condemn the Rev. Thomas Binney." I will not insult Mr. Binney by disclaiming this charge. He well knows how to estimate its animus and its truthfulness.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
London, May 21, 1850. THOMAS DAVIES.

GARDEN ALLOTMENTS.—The Commissioners of the *Times*, in their paper on the state of agriculture in the county of Nottinghamshire, state that both the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Portland have adopted largely the system of garden allotments near towns—a system which appears to be free from the objections urged against allotments to agricultural labourers. These garden allotments are divided from each other by neatly-trimmed hedges, and appear to be cultivated with great care. The large proprietors generally throughout Nottinghamshire have hitherto done everything in their power, by diminishing the number of cottages, and otherwise, to clear their land of all who were likely at any future time to become paupers. In this way the labouring population has been driven into villages and towns, where they live expensively, and are exposed to additional temptations. The evils resulting from this state of things are much complained of. "Ratepayers in the towns complain of being saddled with the support of paupers poured in upon them from the surrounding estates, and farmers are equally annoyed at the distance which their labourers have to travel to and from their work."

MR. THRELFALL'S FORGERIES.—It is stated that the forged bills of exchange uttered by the bankrupt, Mr. Threlfall, of Addingham Mills, Yorkshire, amount to the extraordinary sum of £60,000, of which £32,000 is alleged to be in the hands of one bill broker in London.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PASSING OF THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The Government Electoral Bill was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly nearly the whole of last week. A number of amendments were moved, but none of them was supported at much length, and a brief reply to each was given by some member of the Committee of seventeen who drew up the bill; no other speaker was allowed either for or against. Such, say letters, was the programme which the leaders of the majority laid down, and which their party strictly followed. "La clôture" was invoked to cut short every attempt at developing the debate. The second article of the law, which imposes the domiciliary restriction, was passed on Monday week; and so summarily had the amendments been disposed of, that this clause, which will disfranchise so large a proportion of the constituency, passed by mere rising and sitting, without any division. After the speech of M. Thiers the overbearing majority would scarcely allow any discussion. The Legitimists, with the single exception of M. Favreau, voted against all the amendments moved to the second article of the Electoral Law. It is reported that many sincere men of that party were not left to vote according to their consciences, but were influenced by a letter of the Duke of Bordeaux to M. Berryer, expressing the gratification it would afford him to find the supporters of his cause united on this question, and arrayed on the side of the Government. This is one of the first important symptoms which have appeared in the legislature of the coalition effected between the two Bourbon branches.

On Wednesday all the amendments tending to relax the rigorous conditions of the law were rejected, and the third article was adopted by a majority of 410 votes against 178. The amendment of MM. Beaumont and Vezin, which had been much talked of, was left unfortunately to the latter to defend. M. Vezin's intention was to point out to the majority the danger of the course they were pursuing, which he compared to the victorious march of the *grande armée* while the enemy, still retreating, left a void before them. Their victories would lead them further, perhaps, than they apprehended. These words were the signal for one of the most scandalous tumults. The majority rose in a body, and several of their most violent members rushed to the foot of the tribune, gesticulating and screaming in the most menacing manner at poor M. Vezin—"Explain! explain! Whither?" M. Baroche ascended the tribune to castigate the apostasy of M. Vezin from the majority, and to demand explanations; but was called back to his seat, from which he challenged M. Vezin to speak out. A deplorable scene of weakness ensued. The most humiliating recantation, accompanied by little short of genuflection, was made by the bullied member of the *tiers parti*; who, to atone for his offence, declared that, although his amendment should be thrown out, he would not be spurned from the majority, of which he was the humblest soldier. Of course the Mountain relished beyond measure, this display of the dissensions of the majority. A fierce altercation arose between M. Bouvet and M. Roger du Nord. General Changarnier interposed to separate the disputants, who were pushing one another about, and seem disposed to have recourse to *voies de fait* in the centre of the Assembly.

On Thursday, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of the bill were adopted. There was, on Friday, some discussion of the 9th clause, which excludes, for a period of five years, from the right of voting, all persons condemned to more than one month of imprisonment for rebellion, outrages, and violence against the authorities or public force, for offences specified in the law on *attroupements*, and the law on clubs, and for infractions of the law on hawking about articles for sale; the same term of exclusion is visited on soldiers sent for punishment into companies of discipline; but it was passed with a slight amendment. The succeeding articles were adopted without any discussion of interest, after the rejection of a lot of amendments proposed by MM. Vaujuas, Peupin, Chavoix, St. Romme, and Larcy. The last of these was highly important, and was only thrown out by an inconsiderable majority. It proposed that every Frenchman of twenty-one years of age should be entitled to vote at the elections of 1852, provided that he were inscribed on the roll of the personal tax, or of the highway duty for 1851 and 1852, saving the disqualifications specified in the law.

The debate on the separate articles of the Electoral Law having closed, at six o'clock the ballot commenced on the *ensemble* of the law. The result was as follows:—

Number of votes	674
Absolute majority	338
For the law	433
Against	241

Majority for the law

192
The members of the Mountain who abstained from voting are numbered at 40.

Immediately after the adjournment of the debate in the Assembly on Wednesday, M. Francisque Bouvet and M. Roger du Nord fought a duel with pistols. After the principals had exchanged shots without effect, the seconds declared that their honour was satisfied. M. Francisque Bouvet was one of the most distinguished and zealous members of the late Peace Congress at Paris, but he is not an advocate of the principles of the Peace Society.

Proudhon appeared on Wednesday in the Assize Court of the Department of the Seine, to answer to the charge of having published in the journal *La Voix du Peuple* a seditious libel signed with his name. The affair, however, was not proceeded with, M. Proudhon having demanded, and shown cause for his demand, that the case be postponed to the next session.

Another case, which excited still more interest,—that of M. Emile Girardin—was also brought on the same day in the Police-court of the Seine. M. Girardin appeared in person to answer the charge of having signed and published a petition against the Electoral Law without the name of the printer being appended, as the law on the press requires. The petition was printed at the head of the last column of the third page of *La Presse*. It only consisted of twelve or fourteen lines, and the space down and the back were left in blank for the names. The petition was subsequently printed separately, but without a printer's name, that of M. Girardin only appearing, who is not a licensed printer. After the public prosecutor's address, a speech of M. Girardin, and of his counsel, the Court postponed its decision for a week. It is believed by some that M. Girardin will be sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

It is understood that after the electoral law will come a series of bills, all following up the blow dealt on universal suffrage. The press, political domicile, transportation, mayors, national guard, will all be arranged in their turn conformably to the taste of the majority. The vacation is not expected to commence till August.

ITALY.

TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN.—The trial of the Archbishop of Turin by a civil tribunal, in spite of his ecclesiastical protest, took place at Turin on the 23rd of May. The court was the First Criminal Chamber of the Court of Appeal; and a great concourse of distinguished persons, clerical and laical, attended. The tribunal consisted of eight councillors and twelve jurymen of all opinions and ages. An empty arm-chair occupied the centre of the hall. The President announced that Monsignor Franzoni, at present confined in the citadel, had refused to appear; he might be forced to appear, or be judged in his absence. As a prisoner who refused to answer could throw no light on the case, the latter course was chosen. The charge against the Archbishop was then formally proved—a publication of an address to his clergy, stimulating them to disobey the laws of the State. Signor Vigiliani was appointed by the Court, as Monsignor Franzoni would appoint no one, to plead in defence. The jury retired half-an-hour to deliberate, and found a verdict of "Guilty." The Attorney-General demanded a punishment of imprisonment for six months and a fine of 1,000 francs, which Signor Vigiliani opposed with some success; for the Court awarded an imprisonment of one month and a fine of 500 francs.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia is now rapidly recovering the effects of his wound, and all apprehensions as to the consequences may be considered at an end. His Majesty has quiet nights and no fever.

Gen. Radowitz has left Erfurt, and proceeded, *via* Frankfurt, to Baden-Baden.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—We learn from the Berlin papers that the martial preparations which have of late been decreed in Prussia are for the present confined to the mobilization of 36 batteries, and to the marching up of the reserves of the Guards from those provinces which are at a distance from the capital, that is to say, from the provinces of Prussia (Proper), Posen, Westphalia, and the Rhine. The division of the army in Upper Silesia is being reinforced by 30,000 men. The Silesian fortresses of Silberberg, Rosel, Glatz, Neisse, Glogau, and Breslau, have been in a state of defence for many months; Erfurt, Wittenberg, and Torgau, are being armed. On the other hand, we hear of the advance of the Austrian army of 40,000 men in Bohemia towards the Saxon frontier, and of the preparations of the Saxon troops (25,000 men) to join the said Austrian army.

The Darmstadt Chamber of Representatives have unanimously rejected the bill to impose a stamp duty on newspapers.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Troops are being sent from Copenhagen to Jutland, where there is already assembled a force of nearly 10,000 men. The Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army is Major General Von Krogh.

AMERICA.

New York advices come down to May 22nd. A kind of excitement had been created at Washington by the intelligence that the expedition to revolutionize Cuba had started from New Orleans. It was headed by General Lopez, who was said to have from 4,000 to 6,000 men under his command. Immediately on the receipt of this news, the navy department issued orders to the Gulf fleet to intercept the adventurers at all hazards, or to assist the Spanish authorities to suppress the attempt at invasion or insurrection. It was believed there would be a concentration of British, Spanish, and American naval forces somewhere on the coast of Cuba, to put down the expedition, or cut off supplies should they land.

From Havannah we learn that General Lopez has landed with 500 men and captured Cardenas, drove 600 men into a church, where they surrendered, and he then marched to Matanzas. Havannah was under martial law, the militia enrolled, every precau-

tion taken, and great confidence felt that the invaders would be repelled.

From Washington we learn that the Senate had confirmed the treaty with England on the Nicaraguan matter by a large majority.

The ships "Advance" and "Rescue" sailed on the 23rd, upon the Arctic expedition.

Respecting the political affairs of the Union, the latest letters from Washington state that the compromise scheme offered by Mr. Clay will receive the support of the whole South, with, perhaps, some modifications, there is no longer any reason to doubt.

The cotton news does not give very general satisfaction; holders are expecting a further advance. The market has been rather weak, and, to effect large sales, concessions would have to be made.

In the Canadian House of Assembly an answer to the speech from the throne, that the Court of Chancery should be abolished and equitable jurisdiction extended to common law, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 17. An amendment, that Parliamentary representation should be by household suffrage, was rejected by a vote of 37 to 13. Annexation stood next for discussion. Ministers would have a strong majority.

A violent negro insurrection had broken out at Guadeloupe.

INDIA.

The overland mail arrived on Monday, bringing advices from Bombay to May 1st. The Affreedees Chiefs, lately annoying the British Government on the Peshawur frontier, have, of their own accord, gone in to Colonel Lawrence to seek for terms. They disowned all knowledge of the murders lately committed; but so little doubt was entertained of their complicity that they were told they must wait for an answer till the wishes of the Governor-General were known. Dost Mahomed is said to be doing everything in his power to provoke and annoy the British Government—his latest act being the interruption of some rafts of wood floating down the Cabool river to Peshawur for building purposes. The Governor-General left Calcutta on the 14th, and was expected at Benares about the 23rd ult., on his way to Simlah. Sir C. Napier has reached the latter place. The Supreme Government have at length passed an act enabling the managers of charity schools to apprentice the children under their charge, and magistrates of police to bind those that fall into their hands to learn trades and professions.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

We learn from Hayenpret that Georgey is living there in great comfort, keeping his carriage, and employing his whole time in chemical studies.

The Archbishop of Lemburg has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair like the peasants, and from smoking in public "like demagogues and sons of Baal."—*North German Free Press*.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Rome, says that the friends, in Genoa, of the celebrated Garibaldi, are now occupied in getting up a subscription wherewith to purchase a merchant vessel and present to him, "so that he may return to his early mode of life, and owe his safety to the grudging hospitality of no European power, preferring—'To trust his fortune to the seas and skies.'"

An American paper says:—"The friends of Father Mathew in Mobile have presented the rev. gentleman with a purse containing 270 dollars. In his reply to their address he says that 'the gift was most timely, his pecuniary resources being exhausted, and the fear of weakening his influence in the cause of temperance deterring him from making an appeal to defray the expenditure of his mission. Father Mathew was hospitably entertained at New Orleans on the 24th of March.'"

SPOHR.—This great composer, who has quite recovered from the ill effects of his severe accident, has just finished his ninth orchestral symphony, which he has entitled "The Seasons."

MEETING OF CAFFRE CHIEFS.—The annual meeting for distribution of presents to the Caffre Chiefs, was held at King William's Town, on the 11th of March. There were about 4,000 Caffres present, including all the principal chiefs of the Slambie and Gaika districts. Colonel Mackinnon addressed the chiefs, and gave them some wholesome advice. He called upon the Commissioners of the Slambie and Gaika Caffres for their reports, which they then made, and which were highly favourable. The chiefs were then called upon to make any statement they wished. They all expressed themselves well satisfied; Botman and Sandilla, of the Gaika Caffres, however, stating at the same time, that they wanted more land, and that, as they were British subjects, they did not know why they should be confined within certain boundaries. The articles distributed were of a very superior character, consisting of 30 chiefs' dresses, 50 female dresses and shawls, 100 dresses for counsellors of chiefs and commissioners' messengers, 1,000 blankets, 750 spades, 750 hoes, 200 cooking-pots, 200 basting spoons, 100 sickles, and 200 axes.—*Cape Town Mail*.

ABANDONMENT OF THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS BY THE FRENCH.—In a California paper it is stated, on the authority of Captain Boyd, of the *Wanderer* yacht (from Cowes), who had arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, that the French entirely evacuated the Marquesas Islands in the month of December last, leaving behind them no force of any kind, nor even an agent.

The *Daily Pacific News* (California) describes a "mammoth lump of gold," weighing nearly twenty-three pounds, which was found by three Mexicans near Stockton, on the Stanislaus river, and was purchased for 10,000 dollars. The form of the mass is

irregular, about eleven inches long and eight broad, partly encased in quartz rock; the weight of the quartz is supposed to be three pounds. The curiosity was exhibited at San Francisco.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA arrived at Warsaw on the 28th ult.

The following prayer is being distributed at Caen, in Normandy:—"In this month, consecrated to thee, Divine Mary! we raise our voices towards thee. Lend an attentive ear to our ardent prayers; we have no hope but in thee. Patron of France, canst thou be untouched by her misfortunes—thou to whom she is consecrated? O Mother! intercede for us with thy Son; he cannot refuse thee. Beseech him to deliver us from these cruel monsters who spread anarchy everywhere; that he may restore to us our King—that he may restore us Henry. He only can establish a really durable peace; he only can preserve us from the fatal abyss into which our tyrants would precipitate us. Be thou propitious, and the victory is ours. We implore thee in the name of the offerings of King Louis XIII., and wish the utmost confidence in thy maternal bounties, we say to thee,

O, Marie, notre Mère!
De nos lys relève la bannière;
Aux rois sur la terre Dieu remît son pouvoir;
Vivre et mourir pour eux est le premier devoir."

IRELAND.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—Thirty-four additional petitions for sales were lodged in Court last week, making a gross total since October of no less than 876—a large proportion out of the whole body of Irish landlords, and a very visible symptom, whether for better or worse, of a not distant change in the proprietary of the soil. The name of the Earl of Glengall appears in the last list, the petitioners in the matter being the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, and another.

It is very generally felt here that the clause of the new Irish Elections Bill, carried by Ministers against Mr. M'Cullagh's amendment on Thursday, will have a most mischievous effect, and militate to no small extent against the principle of the measure, by leaving the county electors completely in the hands of their landlords, and acting as a perfect damper to public opinion in the rural districts.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Daily News*.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—A very stormy meeting of the corporation was held on Friday, to take into consideration the mandamus issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in reference to the office of Lord Mayor; and after considerable discussion a resolution was adopted by a large majority to the effect that the law agents be directed to prepare a return to the order of the court, under the advice of counsel; and that the council could not proceed to hold an election of Lord Mayor, as the office was already filled.

TENANT-RIGHT MEETINGS are springing up in all quarters, and the movement or agitation seems to be fairly set a-going. In the province of Connaught, where hitherto the question rather lagged for the want of stimulants in the form of leaders, the Roman Catholic clergy have at length put their shoulders to the wheel; and under their auspices there was a tolerable muster at the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo, early in the week. The resolutions, which were of the ordinary nature, were all nearly advocated by the priests, who had a complete monopoly of the day's oration. Another great meeting was held on Thursday, in the South, at Clonmel; and the *Freeman* of next morning reports at length the proceedings of another great gathering, also held on Thursday, at Navan, on the banks of the Boyne, which the Repeal organ recognises as an early step towards the reconciliation of the North and South. The numbers present are set down at 10,000 tenant-farmers, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic. Preparations are in progress for holding a monster demonstration in Belfast on the 12th of June. The "general conference" will take place in Dublin about the same time.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times*.

WHITCHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the above institution was held on Wednesday, the 29th of May. Nearly 300 members and friends sat down to tea, doing ample justice to the good things provided for their reception, while the town band enlivened the affair by playing in style a number of excellent popular pieces. After tea a public meeting was held, which will be long remembered by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The largest room in the place was obtained for the purpose and crammed almost to suffocation, while many thronged the stairs and entrance. The Rev. C. Smith occupied the chair. Mr. J. Godwin read the report, from which it appears that 98 individuals have been enrolled as members, and that "its meetings have been generally well attended, and conducted with much spirit, harmony, and good feeling." Various resolutions were adopted in accordance with the object of the meeting, which were supported in appropriate speeches by several ministers and gentlemen.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—The Hull, Beverley, and East-Riding Freehold Land Society have, we learn, given the title of Victoria Estate, to the land beyond the Victoria Dock, which they recently purchased of Samuel Lightfoot, Esq., and they have announced their intention of allotting the same before this day month.]

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The National Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday, at the central school in Westminster: the Archbishop of Canterbury presided; the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oxford, and some half-dozen other prelates, with several peers and members of Parliament, were present. The Chairman congratulated the meeting that the resolutions to be proposed were not likely to tend to any serious differences of opinion.

The report evidenced the very flourishing state of the Society's funds; during 1849 the receipts were £7,358—an excess of £1,000 beyond those of 1848. Church education makes excellent progress in Wales: a model school now exists in each archdeaconry of South Wales. Church-extension is steadily advancing. The Society's committee referred to the conclusion of their correspondence with the Committee of Council: they regret that the Privy Council persists in refusing aid towards the building of Church schools where the promoters decline to insert one of the management clauses; but the Society's committee will continue their grants, whether assisted by the Committee of Council or not; while the promoters abide by the Society's terms of union.

After the regular business was transacted, the Rev. G. B. Dutton moved a series of resolutions, commencing with recitals which asserted his view of the points at issue in the "management-clause" dispute, and ending with an affirmation that the meeting was much gratified with the facility given by the Society to the circulation and adoption of properly-framed management-clauses, which will prove highly useful to the founders of Church schools. Mr. Denison spoke with his accustomed earnestness.

He confessed that he had not words at present to express the intense anxiety and distress which pervaded his mind respecting ecclesiastical affairs. He wished not to give offence, but he believed that if they had been united—that if they had been led as they ought to have been—that if it had not been left to the presbytery and laity of the Church of England to stand forth in the defence of the faith—but he would say no more lest he offended [cheers, and cries of "Order!"] and "Question!" It had been said that he and those who thought similarly laboured under a great mistake—that the Government were favourable to Church education. It had, for instance, given delight to some that Lord John Russell had made the speech he recently delivered against Mr. Fox's secular-education scheme, in which his Lordship declared himself favourable to religious education. But, in making use of the phrase "religious education," did his Lordship mean Church education? Nothing of the kind. Mr. Fox wanted to establish Deism; and Lord John Russell was satisfied so long as he could get the children of the poor into a school where they would be taught religious independently of Church education. Lord Lansdowne had recently said, in his place in Parliament, that nine-tenths of the speeches made at Willis's Rooms, and the memorial which emanated from the meeting there held, were untrue, and that they were known to be untrue when they were uttered. It was not creditable, however, for any gentleman to make use of language of this kind towards others as conscientious, as honourable, and as correctly informed as himself. He would, however, not ask any reparation at the hands of Lord Lansdowne, beyond that of asking him to grant a full, free, and fair inquiry into the whole case; and if he refused that, the honest, plain-spoken people of England would very soon decide on whose side the truth lay. He believed there is a great and increasing movement in behalf of holy mother Church—the Church of their baptism; which would end perhaps in extorting justice from the Government, and if not, it would end in the greatest calamity which could befall the English people—the disruption between Church and State [cheers and cries of "Question!"]

Lord J. MANNERS supported Mr. Denison's preamble and resolutions. The Earl of HARROWBY vindicated the acts of the society; and declared his feeling that the conduct of the Government was most grossly unjust, unreasonable, and inconsistent.

The Rev. H. HUGHES moved an amendment, to the effect that amicable relations between the Society and the Committee of Council would promote the cause of sound religious instruction; which the Rev. R. BURGESS, of Chelsea, seconded.

Mr. PAGE WOOD, M.P., totally dissented from Mr. Denison's opinion that Church agitation is necessary, and deprecated rambling and exacerbating discussion. In the parish of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, twelve thousand children are running wild about the streets; and he asked whether this is the time, under such circumstances, to allow infidelity to make rapid additional progress in the metropolis and the country? If there is to be any remedy made by legitimate means, surely it is unwise to excite the suspicions of statesmen that debates of this nature are designed to create a tyranny on the part of the clergy over the laity.

Mr. Hughes's amendment was put and lost; another amendment was moved and seconded, but withdrawn on the objection that it was not sufficiently relevant to the resolution. It was then proposed to strike out the preamble to Mr. Denison's resolutions, and to pass that resolution "pure and simple," as the French say: this course was thought a sufficient concession by Mr. Denison's opponents, and the resolution thus truncated was passed.

A VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE has occurred at the Great Western Cotton Works at Bristol, the second within a few months. Property worth £5,000 or £6,000 was consumed; and as the mill must stop working for a time, two thousand people will be thrown out of employment.

The "John Williams" missionary ship has arrived from the South Seas.

PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A conference of the friends of this association was held in the Theatre, 58, Aldersgate-street, on Thursday evening. The chair was occupied by Thomas Thompson, Esq.

After singing and prayer, The CHAIRMAN said: If Moses and Elias delighted to come down from their seats in glory, to converse with the Saviour on the Mount, and angels tuned their harps afresh at the conversion of a single sinner, with what interest must they look down upon a city, with its 1,700,000 unblest with the gospel, and upon a society designed to fill up a chasm over which existing institutions had long mourned, and asking all the churches of Christ in the metropolis to devote their best energies to the welfare of its immense population! London, the metropolis of the world, had indeed sent her missionaries to distant lands, but "home, home," must be more than ever impressed upon the Christian Church as the commencement of her labours [hear, hear]. The result was not doubtful—for there was a California of mind in the working classes, which had only to be worked, to produce the measure of exertion and dedication of talent which had so long been wanting [cheers].

Mr. STARR (one of the secretaries) laid before the meeting the plan and objects of the association: "First, to urge upon Christians of all denominations their obligation to engage personally in teaching their fellow-men, or in other ways to diffuse Christianity among the masses of society; secondly, to promote the temporal, moral and religious elevation of the people, by such Christian efforts as may from time to time appear necessary."

Mr. THOMAS HARRISON was then called upon to read a paper, on "What can Christians do, as the employed and the employers, to promote Christianity and education?" in which he suggested, that the employed might do much, by encouraging temperance, peace, benefit, and insurance societies; educational movements, in connexion with factories and workshops—by manifesting their Christianity by consistency of conduct, and an enlightened advocacy of its principles; sanctifying their efforts by the word of God and by prayer; and commencing by joining the association.

Mr. OAKLEY said, he had just left the gallery of the House of Commons, and had much pleasure in informing the meeting, that Lord Ashley's motion in favour of the closing of post-offices throughout the country had been carried by a majority of twenty-five. The announcement was received with much applause.

Mr. RUSSELL, a working man, said that the association would be likely to take away much of the prejudice against religious institutions which at present existed among working men. He had it cast in his teeth lately, that no sooner did the masters establish libraries in connexion with their factories, and get the men away from the public-houses, than they immediately commenced lowering their wages. The classes in connexion with this association would not be under the control of the masters, but of the men themselves, and in every locality the representative system would be adopted, and a deputation sent to the parent society [hear, hear]. He would conclude by repeating the motto often exhibited in Temperance-halls—"Try it!"

The Rev. R. ASHTON (Secretary of the Christian Instruction Society) said, an attempt had been made to incorporate the association with the Christian Instruction Society; but it had been decided that it would be better for the two societies to walk alone, and to try to accomplish their work, which was much the same, in different ways. He believed that Christian churches were God's appointed instruments for the conversion of the world, and that even the London City Mission, notwithstanding all the good which it was the means of effecting, tended to deprive the Church of its own work, by seeking to commit into the hands of others that which the members of the churches, in their organized capacity, ought to do for themselves. He was quite aware that the Church, not being fully awake to its obligations, could not at present undertake the work; and he, therefore, rejoiced in every society which aimed at its execution. He wished the association "God-speed," but at the same time hoped the day would soon come when the churches should be fully sensible of their duty, and such societies be no longer necessary [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. DICKENSON, of Hounslow, expressed his cordial approval of the objects of the association.

Mr. C. JEFFERY, a working man, complained of the indifference of the Church as a reason for the indifference of working men to religion.

The Rev. Mr. REDDING said, that what was required was more acquaintance with the wants of working men, and greater sympathy with them, and these objects would be met by the association.

Mr. W. PERKINS suggested the circulation of sound and interesting periodicals, as antidotes to the infidel and light reading of the day.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON, of the Sunday-school Union, Rev. F. NELLER, and Mr. GEORGE WHITE, addressed the meeting in favour of the association.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed and briefly acknowledged, the proceedings were ended by the singing of the Doxology.

THE REV. J. TAYLOR, head master of the Wakefield Grammar School, has been admonished by the governors of that establishment for exceeding his duty by inflicting undue severity upon his son, a boy of thirteen years of age.

LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.—ELIHU BURRITT.

On the close of the bazaar on Friday evening a large number of the friends and advocates of peace principles assembled at the annual meeting held in the large room of the Hall of Commerce, Thread-needle-street.

The chair was taken by JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham, who remarked that he should have been glad if they had chosen a more competent chairman, though his task was, comparatively speaking, a light one. They were there for the purpose of welcoming their old friend Elihu Burritt, on his return to this country from America. He (the chairman) considered it unnecessary to say more than a word or two with regard to the prospects of the League. In the autumn of last year the Paris Congress Committee suspended its operations; it was now intended that in the month of August next a Congress should be held in Frankfurt.

The TREASURER then read a financial statement, by which it appeared that a balance of £45 19s. 7d. then in his hands would receive a very considerable augmentation from the bazaar held in another portion of the building.

Mr. CHARLTON then addressed the meeting, proposing a resolution to the following effect:—

That the lovers of peace rejoiced in the fact, that the objects of the society were daily gaining ground, and that the meeting most cordially welcomed to this country Elihu Burritt from the United States.

The resolution having been seconded, and unanimously carried.

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT rose amid much cheering, and said that he could assure the assembly it was with feelings of the deepest gratitude that he once more found himself in the midst of them. He could not find words to express the emotions which that interesting occasion created in him—it was to him a matter of the greatest pleasure. He attributed the very kind reception which was then accorded to him rather to his connexion with the Peace Brotherhood than to any worth or merit of his own. Since his absence he had met with the most lively sympathy in the cause of brotherhood, from men, women, and children on the other side of the Atlantic. He was happy to say the light—the morning light of the good time coming—had broken upon those who had been long looking forward to it. The cause of the world-wide philanthropy was spreading. The elegant, varied, and numerous contributions which they had seen in an adjoining room were proofs that the brotherhood was in favour. He assured them that had the women of his own country had but two months' more notice, their contributions would have been of more value, and in greater number. There were ladies in his country who longed to place themselves in communication with ladies of this land, upon the subject of peace and brotherhood—many there are who do so—more there would be, doubtless, when the ocean penny postage made each country a home—all people neighbours [cheers]. As some little account of his labours was required, he begged to state, that in February a meeting was convened in Maine for the purpose of selecting delegates to send to the Congress. It was expected that, at most, there would not be more than twenty or thirty persons present, but he was gratified to state that the house was so crowded that it was found necessary for the committee to retire into another room, and draw out a series of extemporaneous resolutions to occupy the parties assembled, some of whom had come fifty miles in the dead of winter in their sleighs, bringing their families, while the committee determined what should be done. It was settled that the delegates should be chosen after the manner of the senators in the Upper House of Congress in the United States. New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Delaware, Washington, &c., were then in turn visited by him, at all of which places large crowds assembled, lending a ready ear to his explanations of universal peace and brotherhood. He then went to Louisville, the metropolis of slave-holding Kentucky—here, he said, he entered with some misgivings, not for himself, but lest the object of his visit should not meet with encouragement. He did not think that his mission would meet with violence, but that it would be regarded with coldness and apathy. To his surprise, a church was set apart for his use, and when the evening arrived, he found the building crowded in every part, even the steps of the pulpit itself were thronged. Judges, merchants, the city officers, all the parties in authority were present, and listened to his address with evident attention and interest. At many other places he met with like receptions, persons coming great distances to attend the meetings he had convened in the cause of peace and brotherhood [cheers].

Mr. ERNEST JACAN then addressed the meeting on the subject of international peace, remarking that there were many working in the cause in the principal cities of the continent.

Mr. FAX stated that it would, perhaps, be gratifying to the numerous persons present, to learn that the result of the bazaar was most favourable, the sum of £414 having been taken.

The meeting then separated.

AN AWKWARD MISNOMER.—A poor woman in one of the Middle States who *lived* carried her daughter to Church for baptism. Being asked its name by the bishop, she replied, "Luthy, Sir." "What?" says the doctor. "Luthy, Sir," says she. "Lucifer, Lucifer, that won't do," cries the bishop; and baptized the child George Washington. The poor mother, confounded, could not speak until near the church door, when she told the parson the infant was a girl.—*American paper.*

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Advertisement Duty, for repeal of, 1.
 International Arbitration, in favour of, 3.
 Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 3.
 Beer Houses, for diminishing the number of, 5.
 Burgess Lists Bill, against, 4.
 Church-rates, for abolition of, 8.
 County Rates Bill, in favour of, 2.
 County Courts Extension Bill, in favour of, 2.
 Dog-carts, for suppression of, 1.
 General Disarmament, in favour of, 4.
 Factories Bill, in favour of, 18.
 —, against, 1.
 Highways Bill, in favour of, 1.
 —, against, 2.
 Marriages Bill, against, 18.
 —, in favour of, 7.
 Metropolitan Interments Bill, against, 74.
 —, in favour of, 13.
 Ministers Money, for abolition of, 7.
 Newspaper Stamp, for abolition of, 2.
 Post-office, for abolition of Sunday labour in, 195.
 —, against, 2.
 Ocean Penny Postage, in favour of, 3.
 Irish Church, for applying its revenues to the relief of the poor, 9.
 Savings Banks Bill, against, 34.
 Schools Bill (Scotland), against, 2.
 Copyhold Emfranchisement Bill, in favour of, 2.
 Slave-trade, for suppression of, 14.
 Education (Ireland), for alteration of present system, 6.
 Taxes on Knowledge, for repeal of, 3.
 Punishment of Death, for abolition of, 1.
 Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, against, 4.
 —, in favour of, 3.
 Subdivision of Parishes, in favour of, 1.
 Slave-grown Sugar, against the admission of, 22.
 Chancery Reform, in favour of, 1.
 Education Bill, in favour of, 3.
 Friendly Societies Bill, in favour of, 1.
 —, against, 1.
 Lord's-day, for better observance of, 2.
 Metropolis Water Supply, for improving, 1.
 Oaths, for abolition of, 1.
 Tithe Commutation Act, for amendment of, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill.
 Compound Householders Bill.
 Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.
 Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill.
 Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland) Bill.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

Borough Courts of Record (Ireland) Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Titles of Religious Congregations Bill.
 Vestry and Vestry Clerks Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Elections (Ireland) Bill.
 Exchequer Bills (£8,558,700) Bill.
 Court of Sessions (Scotland) Bill.
 Police and Improvement (Scotland) Bill.
 Acts of Parliament Abbreviation (Scotland) Bill.
 Vestry and Vestry Clerks Bill.

DEBATES.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE LABOUR.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord ASHLEY, after presenting a petition signed by 31,000 inhabitants of Manchester, praying for the total abolition of Sunday labour in the Post-office, said that if the question he had to submit to the House had no other claim to their consideration than the deep and extensive interest which had been manifested in it by the whole of their constituents in different parts of the kingdom, it would deserve their most respectful attention. No other object had ever excited a deeper attention, or had created a more intense sentiment in the public mind. This feeling had been evinced in public meetings, by memorials and deputations to the Government, and by petitions to Parliament. This feeling was not confined to any one class or profession, or to any one order or rank of society; it pervaded the very highest and the very lowest grades of the community; it was felt by labourers, artisans, tradesmen, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and persons of all descriptions. This feeling also, he was happy to say, was not confined to any one form of theological or political opinion. It prevailed with equal force in the smallest agricultural districts as well as in the largest manufacturing towns and cities. It was a question which might be argued upon a very much higher ground. It might be argued upon its religious character—upon the justice of the case to the parties concerned, and upon its deep importance to the whole community. He hoped its discussion would be conducted in a sober and friendly spirit, suited alike to the character of the assembly by whom the discussion was carried on and the importance of the subject itself. For his part, he would studiously refrain from uttering anything which should in the least degree excite anger or provoke opposition. On the contrary, he must begin by expressing his thanks to her Majesty's Government and to the Post-office authorities for what they had already done. They had conferred a great benefit on the parties interested, and no greater benefit had been conferred by them than the proof they had given that they could confer still more. All he hoped was, that the Government would now endeavour to accomplish their own good work and perfectly establish their own reputation. He would now call the attention of the House more particularly to the deep feeling which had been declared by the public on this matter. The report of the petitions, up to the present day, was not completed, but the total number of petitions down

to the 24th of May was 3,820; and that of signatures was 549,538. Many of these (from Scotland alone 335) were signed by the chairman only; and there was a vast number of petitions yet to be reported. Several hundreds had not yet been presented. He had, therefore, a right to conclude that the signatures would actually amount to no less than 700,000. But, taking into account the number of persons who might be assumed to be represented by the signature of the chairman, he was warranted in estimating the number of petitioners in support of the motion he was about to make at not less than 1,000,000. Look at the details. Take Liverpool. It had sent a petition signed by 14,000 persons in favour of the motion. As soon as the subject was mooted in that town, 200 merchants and bankers formed themselves into a committee to forward the object of the motion which he now had to submit to the House. The petition from Manchester had 31,000 signatures appended to it, including a considerable number of rich and extensive firms. From Aberdeen a petition had come signed by 16,702 persons; from Paisley the signatures were 6,563; from Edinburgh they were 24,298, and from Glasgow 21,760. The Glasgow petition was worthy of attention. The town council consisted of 50 members, 41 of whom signed the petition; of the banks 9 out of the 11 in that city attached their signatures to it; 22 surgeons and physicians signed it, 68 procurators, brokers, &c., and 500 merchants and manufacturers. In the year 1839 the subject of the penny post was brought before the House. The Government yielded upon that subject to a body of petitions representing only 266,511 persons, and in thus yielding they gave up a revenue to the amount of a million of money, which for a considerable time placed the Government in great financial difficulties. What was it that the petitioners in this case asked for? They sought nothing for themselves, but simply requested that a boon might be extended to a certain number of their fellow-men. That was all. A memorial was presented to the First Lord of the Treasury, signed by about 5,000 merchants, bankers, &c., of the city of London. The testimony of the city of London on this subject was of great importance, as it was the city which all the other towns and cities in the kingdom wished to take as a model. If any evil could possibly arise out of the plan which he (Lord A.) now proposed it must have been felt in the metropolis of the whole world; but the London bankers and merchants declared that they were strongly impressed with a belief that there existed no greater necessity to justify the transaction of the ordinary business of receiving and delivering letters on Sunday, in any of the post-offices of the United Kingdom than in those of the metropolis; and they earnestly requested her Majesty's Government to take into immediate consideration the expediency and propriety of causing the same to be discontinued, by ordering the post-offices in the country to be altogether closed on that day. Their belief was grounded on the fact that the metropolis, containing a population of 2,200,000 souls, had never experienced any necessity for the opening of the metropolitan Post-office on Sundays, and also on the fact that the great acceleration which had recently taken place in the postal communications throughout the empire must necessarily diminish, to a very great extent, any inconvenience which it might otherwise be supposed would arise from closing the provincial post-offices on Sunday; and, believing that the effectual preservation of a seventh day of rest from their ordinary labour was a principle of vital importance to the physical and social well-being of the poorer classes of society, whilst the due observance of the Sunday was a duty of solemn obligation upon all classes of the community, they agreed to take such measures as were best calculated to press the subject on the attention of the Government and the Legislature. So far as the Government had hitherto acted, he (Lord Ashley), and those whose petitions he was supporting, were in entire accordance; but the Government now said that they had done enough, whereas he and the petitioners said that a great deal more could and ought to be done. The Government wished to stand still, while he (Lord Ashley) and the petitioners maintained that the Government ought to go forward. The demand he and the petitioners made was simply this, that every town and city of the United Kingdom should be put on the same footing as the metropolis in respect of Post-office work. They simply required that the metropolis should be the model to be imitated in all postal matters in every town and city in the kingdom. They asked that a rule should be established to prohibit the collection and delivery of letters and the transmission of mails on the Lord's-day. When he said the transmission of the mail, he meant the mail bags; he did not propose to interfere with the passengers. The whole question involved in this debate was a very simple one; he merely asked that each town and city in the United Kingdom should be placed under the same conditions in respect to postal matters as the metropolis. The petitioners did not require any exemption from taxation or ask for any political privilege. They sought not the slightest benefit for themselves. All they asked for was, theoretically, the adoption of a principle which they held to be sacred, but practically that Parliament should extend relief to a body of overtoiled men, and place them on the same footing and in the same condition as that of all other subjects in her Majesty's dominions. This was the long and short of their demand, and he could not understand in what manner it could reasonably be resisted. It had indeed been said that the plan was impracticable; but that was the invariable answer which had been given to every proposition he had ever submitted to the House, but which nevertheless had since been carried into effect. But if Government gave him this reply, what, he would ask, had

their own functionaries said upon the subject. The resolution he was about to propose might be divided into two distinct parts; first, it required the cessation of the collection and delivery of letters in all the post-offices of the United Kingdom on the Lord's-day. What was Mr. Rowland Hill's testimony upon that point? In his minute of the 5th of January, he said—"As regards collection and delivery, London is already in the state proposed, and though the delivery of Sunday in provincial towns is probably the heaviest in the week, still there could be no insuperable obstacle to placing any other town, where the inhabitants in general so desired it, in a similar position." In the same minute he observed—"The former (i. e., suspension of collection and delivery) might be adopted without detriment in detail, according to the wish of each particular place." The surveyors of the Post-office, summoned to London to give their opinion and counsel on the subject, said—"With respect to the total suspension of all delivery on Sunday, it is obvious that the measure would be a great boon to the servants of the Post-office, and, if the public mind is prepared to acquiesce in such a proposition, we do not perceive that it is liable to any objection on the part of the Post-office." He was justified, therefore, in saying that there was no objection on the part of the Post-office in respect to the first part of his resolution. If they would examine all those who had had the greatest experience of their postal system,—bankers, traders, commercial men of all grades, they would say that no evil whatever, but, on the contrary, a vast amount of good, had arisen out of that amount of restriction on the Sunday delivery which existed in the metropolis. He recollected a few years ago, when a notion prevailed that a Sunday delivery was about to take place in London, that a stronger feeling was manifested and greater efforts were made to resist the plan than any he ever knew to have been displayed in the whole course of his public life on any subject that ever agitated the public mind. To pass now to the second part of the subject of the motion—the non-transmission of the mail-bags; in reference to this the report of the surveyors was—"The operation of such a measure would be most unequal, being comparatively harmless with respect to all towns situated within 200 to 250 miles of London, but acting with increased severity upon the interests of all towns situated beyond that limit." So that within a radius of 250 miles the transmission of the mails on Sunday might be stopped without any injury resulting—"No"—at least, it would be "comparatively harmless" [hear, hear]. Now a radius of 250 miles would comprise the whole of England to the east and south coasts, to the west as far as Plymouth and Bangor, and to the north as far as the borders of Durham and Westmoreland. It so happened that nearly all the English towns of importance, except Newcastle and Carlisle, were within a range of 250 miles, and the mail from London even at present reached Carlisle at 7.55 on Monday morning, and Newcastle at 9; so that the inconvenience would practically amount to nothing. Scotland and Ireland would no doubt be affected by the proposed regulation; Scotland to this extent, that the Monday morning delivery would be postponed to the afternoon, and in some parts of Ireland it would be postponed to the Tuesday morning. But there was this very remarkable fact, testifying the feeling of great masses of the people upon this subject, that notwithstanding it was known that this result would take place, Ireland had petitioned very largely indeed for the carrying the whole of the resolution, and Scotland (including the great commercial town of Glasgow) had sent petitions for the total measure, with 263,157 signatures up to the 14th of May only [hear, hear]. But there was no doubt that the second part of the motion was open to much more debate than the first; indeed, to the first it seemed altogether impossible that any effective opposition could be made, for the proposed regulation would do no more than place the provincial towns and cities upon the footing of London, and make Sunday the blank day in the provinces instead of Monday. Now, although he (Lord Ashley), and those whom he represented, retained their opinion as to the feasibility of carrying the whole resolution into effect, and the benefit that would result from it, yet as upon the second part there was a great difference of opinion, not only among those who had not yet made up their minds altogether, but even among those who had signed many of these petitions, he was prepared to amend the resolution in this respect, and instead of proposing, in the terms of his notice, an address asking for measures to be taken to stop the collection and delivery of letters, and also the transmission of mails on the Lord's-day, he would move:—

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, representing the great desire which exists in all parts of the United Kingdom for an extension of that rest on the Sabbath-day which is afforded in the London Post-office to the post-offices of the provincial towns, and praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the collection and delivery of letters shall in future entirely cease on Sunday in all parts of the kingdom, and also that her Majesty will cause an inquiry to be made as to how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of the mails on the Lord's-day might be diminished or entirely suspended [hear].

The resolution so modified should surely meet the acceptance of the House, considering the vast body of petitioners who prayed for the first part of the resolution, and that in regard to the other the House was only asked to address the Crown to cause inquiry whether so great a boon, so ardently desired, might not be conferred without injury to the public service [hear]. Let the House consider the great importance and value of such an arrangement. The benefit to be derived would not be limited to the few thousands who were confined within the walls of the Post-office, or engaged in the carrying of

mails, but would extend to all the receivers of letters—the bankers, merchants, and, above all, the clerks and official persons in the counting-houses and houses of business, who were compelled, by necessity, as it were, against their own desire, to engage in a great deal of business on the Lord's-day. Surely some certain period of returning repose should be secured for our overwrought people. Every gentleman present might be appealed to, to testify in his own person to the satisfaction which he felt on the return of the Sunday, if only from the consciousness which he had that he should not be compelled to hear the everlasting rap of the postman at the door, and to answer letters time after time during the day [hear, hear]. Appeals might be made to the House upon many grounds to induce them to consent to the measure proposed to them; first and foremost, upon the ground of the Scriptural character of the institution, and the religious obligation of this day. Without entering into any theological argument, this might at least be said, that all who received either Testament or both—the Jew, the Roman Catholic, the Church of England, all the Reformed Churches of the continent, the Wesleyans, the Protestant Dissenters—all recognized the Divine institution of the Sabbath, and carried into practice, as well as confessed, the obligation of the observance of one day in seven for the purpose of worship and repose. This obligation was universal. There was no distinction of persons, or callings, or stations, or pursuits, of times or circumstances—it was binding upon all. The only exception was that constituted by works of piety, charity, or necessity. The wonderful adaptation of this institution to the social, physical, and religious wants of man was, if there were no other, an argument for the Divine character of the institution. That it was particularly suited to the case of those whose necessities called them to daily toil had been well proved in those remarkable recent productions, the prize essays by working men on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath [hear, hear], in which the men stated their own experience and recorded their own feelings, and showed how their aspirations and their wants were met by the recurring day of worship and repose. The House might also be appealed to on the ground of justice; they were imposing upon their public servants in this department a duty which they did not impose upon any other, nor upon themselves, for they took good care to secure, not only the Sunday, but the Saturday for themselves. These persons, although in receipt of public salaries, had rights inalienable, privileges that could not be taken away or even suspended, except upon the ground of public overwhelming necessity. Now, if necessity was the plea for continuing this Sabbath labour, the truth of the argument should be proved by instantly opening the London Post-office; if necessity was not the plea, as it could not be, then the provinces and London should be put upon an equality. This was also a sanitary question—a question of health, concerning all engaged in this labour; and gentlemen might well direct their attention to the consequences of overtoil, the vast amount of widowhood and orphanage resulting from the premature death of those who were taxed beyond their power. The proposed limitation might, among its benefits, produce that of somewhat extending, if not the life, the working powers of thousands. If relaxation was necessary for those who lived in a great measure of ease, how requisite it must be for those sons of toil who laboured from morning to night, and in many instances through the night into the morning! Would the House listen to a working man speaking his own feeling in one of these prize essays:—"Heaven's Antidote to the Curse of Labour?" The writer was showing that we were not only to look to the cessation of bodily toil, but of wear and tear of mind—that change of occupation which gave refreshment and constituted repose, as so many working men found in passing from the severity of toil to active labour in Sunday-schools on the Sabbath. The writer said:—

It is not enough that a race of rational beings should be dealt with on the mercenary principles adopted with respect to our beasts of burden. Man's twofold nature—his nobler capabilities—his elevation as a moral agent—his soul, resplendent even in its ruins—challenged a loftier recognition of his claims than is due to the mere drudges of creation. To calculate the daily ravages committed upon the loins, the muscles, and the limbs of labour, and to dole out the minimum amount of rest and nutriment that will suffice to repair these damages—to barely maintain the equilibrium of functional waste and supply at the smallest possible sacrifice of their services—to enslave the labouring population; yea, to degrade beings originally fashioned in the image of God into mere animate machines to be used in the production of wealth, luxury, and patrician indulgences, in which they are never suffered to participate. Instead of which, they are doomed, through the elasticity of youth, the vigour of manhood, and the decrepitude of age, to spend all their intervals of relaxation from physical exertion in eating, in drinking, or in sleeping—and all of this only to gather fresh power for the strained sinews, and new moisture for the dripping brow! But man yearns for a higher order of repose than this; something more congenial with the diviner indwellings of his being. Not the mere oblivion of the senses; not the luxurious stretch of the tired limbs; not the subdued throbbings of the overwrought brain; not alone the casting out of mortal weariness and pain;—not a rest altogether imposed by physical necessity, but a rest that may be wakefully, intelligently, and complacently enjoyed. Such a want is delightfully supplied by the institution of the Sabbath!

We were all aware of the movement for the early closing of shops, and for the limitation of the hours of labour in factories; were these departments alone to be thus benefited? All the advantages of rapid locomotion and communication redoubled the toil of those whose case was now especially before the

House; were they alone to be as a Pariah race, excluded from the enjoyments of the rest of the community? [Hear, hear.] The matter was very simple. The simple demand was, that there should be transferred to the country the benefits and restrictions to which we so willingly submitted in this great commercial city [hear, hear]. He (Lord Ashley) hoped he had abstained from touching anything that might give rise to theological controversy, but he could not repress the expression of his strong feeling of the immense goodness and wisdom of God in the institution of this period of returning rest, and of the immense injustice of those who would refuse the participation of it to their fellow-creatures [hear, hear]. He felt great comfort in the consciousness that he was speaking the sentiments of more than a million of his fellow-countrymen upon this great subject. He rejoiced that *hera vox populi* and *vox Dei* were in strict harmony [hear, hear]. No new law was asked for, no restriction upon the freedom or enjoyment of others, nothing that could in the least interfere with any privileges, rights, liberties, immunities; but simply that the power be given to these sons of toil to enjoy, if so disposed, the opportunity of observing the law of their God, and of "remembering the Sabbath-day that they might keep it holy" [hear, hear]. The noble lord concluded by moving the resolution, and sat down amidst loud cries of "Hear, hear."

Mr. COWAN seconded the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could assure his noble friend and the House, that in opposing the motion he was fully sensible of the deep feeling entertained by many persons upon this subject, and should be exceedingly sorry to be supposed, from any word that he should say, to differ as all from the view the noble lord had expressed of the value of the Sabbath-day [hear, hear]. But this motion went but a very little way towards carrying that view into effect. If the object were that no labour should be performed on the Sabbath, a very different motion would be required; because, even as to persons employed in the public service, the noble lord was in error when he supposed that these were the only persons upon whom Sunday labour was imposed. What did he say to the case of the police, the Excisemen, the Coast Guard, the Custom-house officer, all of whom were often called upon on the Sunday? [hear, hear.] He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had mentioned persons connected with his own department; but there were many other classes of servants, private and public, from whom the noble lord could not venture to propose to take away the burden of Sunday labour. That it should be reduced to a minimum, both in public and private establishments, no one felt more strongly than himself [hear, hear]; and he hoped to show that upon this subject the Government had not been negligent, but had within the last two years carried that principle to an extent never contemplated previously, and far exceeding what had been done in the last half-century [hear, hear]. He had to thank the noble lord for acknowledging so frankly what the Government had done; because for the last six months the Government had been subjected to the grossest misstatements of fact as to what they had been doing for the past two years [hear, hear]. For these two years the noble lord at the head of the Post-office department, and gentlemen connected with the administration of that office, had been unremitting in their endeavours to reduce the amount of Sunday labour [hear, hear]; and it was a proof how strangely things were sometimes taken up in this country, that the very measure which effected the largest reduction was treated as one in the opposite direction, and tending very largely to increase Sunday labour! [hear, hear.] He could not help suspecting that some portion of the feeling manifested had taken its rise in the misstatements which were circulated in the country upon this question [hear, hear]; he did not at all mean to say that an honest feeling did not exist upon the subject, but really the most extraordinary misstatements had been circulated, and conduct was imputed to the Government the very reverse of that which they were pursuing [hear, hear]. He would state generally the effect of the measures the Government had pursued. The effect had been to relieve from any Sunday labour preventing attendance on divine worship, no less than 8,000 persons in the United Kingdom [hear, hear]. The measure which excited so much feeling was the temporary employment of about 25 clerks in London on the Sunday for a very few months; 27 clerks had been employed in the London Post-office on Sunday for years without exciting observation, and it was proposed to employ temporarily 25 more; and that was a portion of a general measure—and it was unjust to consider what took place in one particular town, and exclude what took place in the rest of the country—that was part of a general measure, by which in England upwards of 6,000 persons were relieved. It had since been extended to Scotland and Ireland, and 2,000 more were relieved [hear, hear]. But what had been the effect with respect to London, where the outcry arose? Why, not only had the additional employment of 25 persons (to bring the new system into operation) been discontinued, but the 27 persons heretofore employed had by subsequent arrangements been reduced to 4 [hear, hear]. In London the 27 persons employed had been reduced to a clerk and 3 messengers, and in the country generally the persons connected with the Post-office had been relieved to the number of 8,000; and with the exception of those who attended (as we understood) to the receipt and delivery of the mails, and who would not be relieved even by the proposal of the noble lord, no person was debarred from the opportunity of attending public worship on Sunday [hear, hear]. He would appeal to the House

whether such attacks as had been made upon the Post-office Department were justified [hear, hear]; he had certainly felt very strongly the exceeding injustice of the attacks made upon the department by persons who never took the trouble to ascertain what the facts were [hear, hear]. He hoped the House would take what the Government had done as a pledge and earnest that they were willing to the greatest possible degree they believed practicable to carry further this reduction of Sunday labour [hear, hear]; and he was perfectly ready, with reference to the latter part of this resolution, to undertake that inquiry should be made how far it was possible still further to reduce the conveyance of the mails on Sunday [hear, hear]. But the proposal of the noble lord was, first, that there should be no collection of letters on the Sunday in the country—that was, that the Post-office messengers should not be sent round to collect the letters, but that people should be at liberty to put them in on the Sunday—though if there was to be no despatch on the Sunday that would not be much. Now, so far as the Post-office was concerned, this was (we understood) in operation; so far as the Post-office was concerned it was perfectly easy to close the office; it was a question for the public to determine, and where any district had expressed its wish that there should be no collection and no delivery of letters, that wish of the inhabitants was conformed to [hear, hear]. The second question was one of greater difficulty, because it involved a very considerable delay in the transmission of letters to many parts of the country. It was, after all, not so much a question for the Government as for the country to decide. If the country was prepared to forego the receipt and delivery of its letters on Sunday, and to submit to the inconveniences which the delay of the transmission of mails on Sunday would impose upon it, there was no difficulty, so far as the Post-office was concerned. But he believed that the country would find that this imposed exceedingly great difficulty and hardship upon it [hear, hear], and he confessed he thought he was faithfully representing the great majority of the people when he said that such a course ought not to be adopted [hear, hear]. The question had been raised in the United States, in many parts of which stricter notions prevailed upon the observance of the Sabbath than in England; but upon consideration they came to the same conclusion as he hoped that House would come to. They were desirous of a diminution of Sunday labour, but they felt that it could not be utterly discontinued; that the comfort and happiness of a large portion of the people were essentially promoted by the regular transmission of the mails [hear, hear]. This was not a question of revenue; the revenue would not be affected by the decision; he utterly disclaimed that consideration; but he believed the comfort and happiness of a great portion of the people were promoted by a very small degree of Sunday labour in the transmission of the mails, and he believed the evil was much less than the advantage. Wherever Sunday labour could be diminished, the Government were perfectly ready to diminish it; but they did not think it would conduce to the real happiness of the great body of the people that it should be utterly and entirely discontinued [hear, hear].

Colonel THOMSON said, that regard being had to the part which he had formerly taken with respect to this question, he might expose himself to the charge of cowardice if he did not at once announce his decided objection to the motion. The noble lord who introduced the motion, said he would decline all theological argument, but, at the same time, he declared that all Scriptural Churches and all sects were unanimous upon the question of Sabbath observance. Now, for his part, he believed that as long as Christianity, and not Judaism, was the religion of the great majority of the people of this country, the belief would prevail amongst a considerable number that the observance of Sunday after the Judaical manner was not only not enjoined by Scripture, but absolutely prohibited by it. The great author of Christianity himself was exposed to the same imputations as might be cast upon the humblest of his followers, when he went against the received opinion of his country and his age with respect to the observance of the Sabbath. Another high authority, second only to Christ—the Apostle Paul—*apostolus gentium*—the Apostle of the Gentiles—would allow no man to judge another in respect of the Sabbath-day. Christians were relieved from the most onerous of Jewish rites only on the same grounds and authority by which they were liberated from the severe observance of the Sabbath. No such observance of the Sabbath was required by the early Christian Church. The expression "Lord's-day" was used by the early Christian Church, because it was thought proper to devote the first day of the week to the commemoration of the great event which it was thought could never be brought too frequently before the eyes of Christians. But the Lord's-day then was observed without severity; the early Christians merely held meetings and made charitable contributions on that day. Luther made it a point to buy something every Sunday, in order, as he said, to prove his Christian liberty; and Calvin said the only reason he could assign for the observance of the Sabbath being so strictly enjoined to the Jews was, that it was the only means by which relaxation could be provided for the multitude of slaves they held in bondage. The Church of England gave the commandments from Exodus, but drew no inference from them. It had fallen to his lot to experience the inconvenience arising from the London Post-office being closed on Sundays. He once attended on a Saturday the death-bed of his wife's brother, who fell a victim to an attack of

(Continued at Page 460.)

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1850.

SUMMARY.

A TRIAL was made last week of the New House of Commons, and its adaptation to become the Council Chamber of the representative branch of Legislature in these realms. The result was not by any means satisfactory. Sixteen years, or thereabouts, has this New Palace of Westminster been building. Its style represents nothing but the barbaric splendour of the middle ages. It is florid, showy, and expensive, but it embodies no conception harmonizing with the spirit of the age. It has cost already considerably upwards of a million pounds sterling, and before it is completed it will probably cost at least a million more. Strange to say, however, it does not contain a single chamber capable of accommodating the whole of the present House of Commons. Its acoustic properties are found to be miserably defective, and the quarrel is still going on between Mr. Barry, the architect, and Dr. Reid, as to the principle upon which it shall be ventilated. The members did not sit long in the new house, but they were long enough there to give vent to not a few expressions of strong disapprobation.

Having betaken themselves once more to their old quarters, Lord Ashley moved a resolution of address to the Crown, praying "that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the collection and delivery of letters shall in future entirely cease of a Sunday in all parts of the kingdom, and also that her Majesty will cause an inquiry to be made as to how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of the mails on the Lord's-day, might be diminished, or entirely suspended." The noble Lord introduced his motion by a remarkably judicious speech. He commenced by pointing attention to the facts proving the vast amount of public feeling in favour of the change proposed—a change which after all would but put the rest of the country on the same footing in regard to postal communications, as that occupied by the metropolis. He pleaded, in support of this motion, the benefits which would be derived, not merely by the distributors, but by the receivers of letters. He touched lightly upon the scriptural character of the Sabbath institution, and glanced at its wonderful adaptation to the social, physical, and religious wants of man, especially of those who earn their subsistence by daily toil. He claimed justice for the servants employed in the Post-office department. He enforced the question on the House as one of sanitary importance; and he concluded by saying, that no new law was asked for—no restriction upon the freedom or enjoyment of others—nothing that could in the least interfere with any privileges, rights, liberties, immunities; but merely that the power be given to a numerous class of public servants to enjoy, if so disposed, the opportunity of observing and keeping holy the Sabbath-day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, but the arguments he employed, besides being weak in themselves, were feebly urged. He stated, however, that the question was one for the country rather than for the Government to decide; and that if the country is prepared to forego the receipt and delivery of its letters on Sunday, and to submit to the inconvenience which the stoppage of the mails on that day would impose upon it, there is no difficulty so far as the Post-office is concerned. Colonel Thompson objected to the motion, considered as resting on theological grounds. We need hardly say that if we looked at it from the same point of view, we too should have come practically to the same conclusion. The motion was carried by a majority of ninety-three against sixty-eight.

On Friday Sir E. N. Buxton brought forward his motion respecting the West Indian colonies—namely, a resolution to the effect "that it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of the British colonies and possessions abroad, to unrestricted competition with the sugar of slave-trading countries." He argued the question, not as one of trade, but as one affecting the interests of humanity. Mr. Hume contended, that the West Indies did not want protection, but a free importation of African apprenticed labourers—a scheme which Colonel Thompson briefly but forcibly deprecated. Mr. Wilson traced the distress in the West Indian colonies to the vicious system which had grown up under former restrictive laws. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Gladstone both took a characteristic part in the debate, and Lord Palmerston concluded the discussion, by stating, in the course of an able speech, that he should vote against the motion as inapplicable to the extirpation of the slave-trade—as likely to inflict a great injury on the consumer—as buoying up the colonists with delusive hopes—and as reinstating the principle of protection. The motion was rejected by a majority of 41, the votes being for it 275, against it 234.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill, upon the second reading of which no discussion was taken, was hurried into committee on Monday night, after the interchange of a few remarks, scarcely meriting the title of a debate. Indeed, Mr. Bright called attention to the fact, that whatever might be the character of the bill, the mode in which its supporters were attempting to drown discussion, by noisy interruptions, and pre-arranged clamours for a division, was, to say the least of it, exceedingly indecorous. Into committee, however, the House persisted in going, and, by the mere momentum of the majority at the command of the Government, pushed its way through sixteen clauses. There can be no doubt now, that substantially, the provisions of the bill, as amended, will become the law of the land. We have described the bill itself elsewhere. We have only now to observe respecting it, that the alterations made in it leave it still a most objectionable measure—one which, as a precedent, cannot be viewed without alarm. It will place an immense amount of patronage in the hands of Government. It constitutes a departure, by the Executive, from their proper province—and it is a needless interference with duties and responsibilities which more fitly belong to parochial bodies, or to private individuals.

Two matters of considerable importance have been before the House of Lords during the past week; and with both they have dealt prudently. The Australian Colonies Government Bill, after some discussion of its more prominent features, and considerable objection to the more debatable points of the measure, has been read a second time without a division. The Bishop of London's Bill, for constituting the bench of bishops a court of ultimate appeal in ecclesiastical matters involving doctrine, has been summarily rejected, and that by a considerable majority. On the first-mentioned bill we spoke so often pending its passing through the House of Commons, that it would be superfluous for us to say anything more of it here. The scope and tendency of the last-mentioned measure we have commented upon more at large in our first page than would have been convenient in this our Summary.

Before we quite pass away from Parliamentary topics, it may be well to notice that Lord John Russell has announced the intention of Government to propose measures next session for the discontinuance of the Minister's money in Ireland, and the Edinburgh Annuity-tax. We have no expectation that these galling imposts will be fairly abolished, for it belongs to the Whigs to do everything by halves—but the mere announcement will put a strong argument into the mouth of Mr. Trevelyan whenever he shall be able to get a day to bring on his church-rate motion, which hitherto he has not been, to claim equal justice for English Dissenters with that conceded to Scotch and Irish. We know not how Lord John Russell will make out that this "national homage to religion" is more appropriate here than elsewhere.

Two documents of sanitary importance have appeared during the last week—one, the report of the Board of Health on the Water Supply; the other, of the Smithfield-market Commissioners. With the former we shall deal in our next at appropriate length. Of the latter we may say here, that it holds out once more the hope, long deferred, of the removal of the cattle-market which now disgraces, diseases, and encumbers the northern entrance to the city; for such is the decided recommendation of five out of the seven commissioners—the other two, representing the corporation of London, concurring in condemning the present market, but proposing its enlargement to the area of eleven acres! They protest against the removal of an admitted nuisance, but are willing to lessen its intensity by extending its surface. The attachment of the corporation to this greatest blot upon their

city is perfectly mysterious, since, from the enormous expense to which they are prepared to commit themselves, it cannot be auriferous. As, however, the commissioners are unanimous in their condemnation of the existing market, and the reasons for its removal to a distance from the metropolis are obvious and overwhelming, there is a probability of its accomplishment; and we congratulate our metropolitan readers upon the prospective abolition of an atrocious offence to decency, humanity, and health.

Continental intelligence possesses more than ordinary interest. The French "Electoral Reform Bill," as the measure is ironically called, has been pressed through the Legislative Assembly with indecent haste, and is now the law of the land. Although the new law will greatly curtail the parliamentary constituency of the country, there is some doubt whether it will suffice to work out the designs of its promoters. Even now the franchise is too widely diffused to allow of the electoral body becoming a mere tool in the hands of a reactionary faction, whilst the discussion has had the good effect of teaching the friends of the Republic the importance of maintaining a united front against its enemies. Emboldened by their success, the Orleanists and Legitimists are preparing to bring forward fresh repressive laws against the press and the right of free discussion. On this point they are at one, but are as much at variance as ever as to the disposal of the prize which seems to be within their reach. The quarrel arising out of the Greek business has not yet been arranged, but negotiations are still proceeding, with the anticipation that a compromise will, ere long, be effected.

The budget of news from Germany is, as usual, contradictory, and not very cheering. The King of Prussia is rapidly recovering from the wound inflicted by the hand of an assassin, and his Ministers have seized upon the occasion to propose further arbitrary measures against the liberty of the subject. By the same post we hear of the arrival of the Prince of Prussia at Warsaw to meet the Czar, and of military preparations on a grand scale to resist the encroachments of Austria.

Perhaps the most significant, and, in its ultimate results, the most important, item of European news is the trial and condemnation of the Archbishop of Turin, by a civil tribunal, in a Roman Catholic country. The event is calculated to create no little dismay amidst the Papal conclave at Rome, and to give fresh encouragement to the hopes and aspirations of those Italians who are sighing for the complete emancipation of their country from the thralldom of sacerdotal bondage.

We have another example of the manner in which the State-church principle is insidiously and step by step introduced into our colonies by the governors and other officials sent out from England, in the case of New Zealand. It appears, from the *Nelson Examiner* of a recent date, that the Lieutenant-Governor had introduced a new office into the colony, in the shape of a Colonial Chaplaincy. To this post he has appointed a clergyman of the Church of England, at a salary of £400, to be paid out of the revenues of the colony. Our contemporary very properly puts his fellow-countrymen on their guard "lest the innovation should be like the small end of the wedge, which is destined to be driven home when the opportunity offers;" and hopes that the event "will strengthen us in the resolution to shake off, as soon as we can, that contemptible Government, which, not content with making us support its useless and costly offices, would have us pay for the support of its favourite sect also, and, like the Hebrews in Babylon, give our countenance to the State-religion, though it be not ours."

An interesting communication relative to the Marriage Law in New South Wales, to which we have not space to refer more at length on the present occasion, will be found elsewhere.

"REST, REST, PERTURBED SPIRIT!"

THE address of Hamlet to his father's ghost, which we have chosen as the motto of this article, is, assuredly, one of the most fitting exhortations to be enforced on "the spirit of the age." Every wholesome check to the incessant "wear and tear" of life in this country—every break that can be safely put upon the swift-revolving wheel of business—every arrangement, consistent with individual freedom, which may serve to dispel the hideous dream, that to get money is the chief end of human existence—has our heartiest approval. On this ground, we rejoice in the success of Lord Ashley, fallacious as it may turn out in respect of the immediate object he has in view, in persuading the House of Commons to address her Majesty for discontinuing the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday, and for ascertaining how far it may be practicable to put a stop to the transmission of mails on that day.

Conscious as we are that our support of this proposition is in seeming contravention of principles we are continually labouring to inculcate, we will state as explicitly as we are able the grounds upon



which our decision rests; and this we can do most satisfactorily to our own judgment by answering the following queries:—first, Why should Government, in this matter, consult the views, principally drawn from religious sources, of the majority of the people? and, secondly, What are the reasons which justify that majority in claiming the acquiescence of Government in this particular demand?

A just solution of the first question requires us to bear in mind the broad and obvious distinction between Government as a ruling authority, and Government as a convenient executive machinery. In the one light, its special business is to *command and prohibit*, and to enforce upon its subjects its will in either case—in the other, it is to *do on behalf of its subjects* something which they are supposed to have commissioned it to do. *Authority*, is the idea it exhibits in the one aspect—*power*, merely, in the other. The former comprehends all that properly belongs to Government, as such—the latter is assigned to it for convenience sake. The responsibility devolving upon it as a ruling authority is inherent in, and inseparable from, its very being—as a machinery for administration, its responsibility is adventitious and assumed. We think that the progress of nations in freedom and civilization, would greatly gain by excluding governments entirely from the administrative sphere of agency. Be this as it may, the reasons by which they should be controlled are very different in the two cases. Justice should determine all their proceedings as rulers—the will of the majority should guide their decisions as executive organs. Indeed, considered in the latter aspect, Government is nothing more than the directory of a joint-stock association, the proprietary body of which is the whole people.

The management of postal arrangements, although generally assumed by the governments of modern civilized communities, is no necessary part of their business. They have chosen to undertake it, and the people have assented to their doing so, under the impression, erroneous as we believe, that no other organization can discharge with equal efficiency the duties it imposes. Plainly, therefore, the majority of the people may determine to what extent they will be served. If they choose to forego one day's postal communication in every seven, the executive organ upon whom they devolve the carrying out of their wishes has nothing to do but to acquiesce. In matters of law and justice, a majority, although it may demand, can never rightfully enforce, compliance with its will, unless it will be strictly legitimate and reasonable—in matters of public convenience merely, minorities must always yield. Any law made by Government to enforce upon its subjects a "better observance" of the Sabbath, at least if based on religious grounds, would be wrong, because it would override the rights of individual conscience—but in the execution of a trust committed to it merely as a convenient and ready-made organization, Government must express the will of the majority, even when that will is modified by religious scruples. "Let me carry your letters for you," says the State to the people, "because I can do it better than any other body." "You may," answer the people; and they have a right to add if they please, "but not on Sundays."

But then, assuming what we very much question, that the majority of the British people desire the suspension of postal communications on Sunday, and that Government will do right in gratifying that desire, can the surrender of the convenience be justified by substantial reasons? We think it can. We take it that as to any arrangement which is designed, not to affect individual character and conduct, but to achieve a public convenience, general considerations, having regard to the public welfare, may legitimately obtain a hearing. A weekly rest of all classes from labour is proved in so many ways to be an invaluable social benefit as to place beyond a doubt the wisdom of that policy which foregoes some advantage with a view to secure it. This is emphatically true of this country. We are living and labouring at railway speed. Business is our idol, and like most idols, it is grinding in its exactions. The race of competition is already too fast, too long, too prematurely exhausting. The inexorable avarice of some is constantly dragging others into the vortex. It is really high time to pause and ask ourselves, Are we men, or merely parts of a great social machine, that is driving on headlong to its own destruction? We, for our part, do not believe in the necessity for this frightfully-accelerating speed. Far better would it be, we think, to put on the break occasionally, and gradually slacken rather than increase our pace. This, to a small extent, the suspension of postal communication on Sundays will effect. Hence, if it can be done, we think the people would resolve wisely in willing that it shall be done.

Having thus indicated only, for we have no space for illustration, the ground of our decision, we owe ourselves the justice to declare that we cannot go along with some of our friends, in their religious views of this question. We shall not now repeat the observations we made on this

branch of the subject, when Sunday railway traffic was under consideration. The opinion we then expressed we still hold, more firmly, if possible, in consequence of fuller reflection. It may suffice to observe that we have no notion of acceptable religion which is not the result of individual choice—and that the attempt to combat sin by cutting off the occasions of it we take to be one of the principal errors of the age. It is not God's method of dealing with spiritual evil, and it will do no permanent good in the hands of man. It may produce hypocrisy, and a recoil towards infidelity, but it cannot beget a single religious affection.

SPRING BLOSSOMS ON OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

THE tendency of civilization is to unity, geographical and moral. All the elements of progress, commercial, intellectual, and religious, operate in that direction; even the calamities of nations—war, famine, pestilence—subserve that one purpose. Commerce brings men together, and they discover that they are brethren, when it meant only to introduce them as customers—science facilitates their intercourse, and literature cements their union—religion reveals to them the theory of their relationship, and inspires with her own spirit what has been realized by meaner agencies. Conquest illustrates that "vaulting ambition does o'erleap itself," the one empire that it dreams only of erecting becomes the universal commonwealth of poetry—the dearth of one country, supplied by the superfluity of another, makes better friends of both—and the sickness that wastes one class, but does not wholly spare any, binds all together in a community of suffering, suggestive of closer fellowship for fairer days.

And as this tendency to unity is traced in a variety of elements, so does this spirit of fraternity manifest itself in multifarious forms. Just now, they are plentiful and cheering; some of them novel and very significant. The Peace Bazaar is only the last, and rather a pleasant than an adequate, exposition of international good-feeling. To another aspect of philanthropic activity we wish now to call attention, as we have often done before, because it is to us of high importance—that which addresses itself to the realization of industrial or social unity. The abolition of commercial privileges was necessarily the first form of this activity—and that first stage is well nigh completed. The demand for freedom of trade was the negative side of that proposition of which the organization of labour is the positive shape; and as all minds that could be expected to pronounce impartially have pronounced for the former, so is all the intellect of the country now drifting towards the latter. We remarked three months since on the establishment of an "Association of Working Tailors," at the West end of London—a number of men combining together, with the assistance of a committee of clergymen and gentlemen, to work on the co-operative principle. We described the undertaking as a very interesting experiment, and expressed an earnest desire for its success. We are glad to find, from a statement put forth by that committee, that its progress is regarded as highly satisfactory—that what was mutually considered as a probationary period, is at an end—and that its example is being followed in several quarters of the metropolis, and in several trades, in connexion with the same committee. That committee is itself one of the most significant "signs of the times." It is issuing, under the title of "Christian Socialism," a series of tracts, addressed chiefly to the clergy of the Church of England, in which whatever is essential to the systems of Fourier, Louis Blanc, and Owen, is claimed as essentially Christian, and is, moreover, urged as the remedial truth for the divisions of the Church, and for the evils—the destitution, immorality, and scepticism—of secular society. Scarcely less significant is the appearance, in the last number of the *British Quarterly*, of a paper advocating with ability and earnestness the view of social questions we have ourselves repeatedly put forth—claiming for even the extreme forms of it respectful attention, and recognizing in the co-operative principle the reconciliation of the economical and the humanitarian schools. The organ of the former party—the *Economist*—takes to task those who hold out the hope of such a result, as deluding the working-classes with impracticable and inconsistent theories. The very associations—urges our rigid contemporary—that denounce competition as the parent of social evils, are but associations of men who combine in order to compete. The objection is smart, but not sound. Competition in some sense or other there will always be: the competitive principle has its place in the foundations of human nature, and its sphere in the constitution of physical nature—its total eradication, therefore, none are so insane as to attempt. It is its counteraction, with a view to its beneficial operation, that is the object of co-operative establishments, and that which they prove themselves well able to perform. Even the *Economist* itself—tightly bound as it is by its econo-

mical formula—in an article on the laws of partnership, advocates their adaptation to this principle, emphatically declaring that a manufacturing enterprise in which capitalists, conductors, and workmen, were partners, "would find itself possessed of quite a new element of prosperity;" and that, above all, the operative would then, and never till then, cease to be discontented. Some of the largest of the Lancashire manufacturers are experimenting on the principle, their own people heartily helping, and those of other employers looking on with eager hope and confidence.

Nor is this all. There is now in process of formation an association to be called the "Tailors' Guild," differing from the co-operative associations as to the division of profits and community of capital, but prompted by the desire for substantial equality, and seeking it by likely methods. It proposes to recognise and register working tailors of either sex—to tabulate accurately the statistics of the body—to find profitable occupation for its unemployed members—to equalize the rate of wages through the slack and busy seasons of the year—and to ensure relief to the disabled by age or sickness. These are valuable provisions, based on vital principles. The erection and periodical correction of copious and exact statistics would be alone highly useful; for only so can the demand and supply of the labour market be regulated—the primary advantage of organization.

It is not our nature, nor our habit, to overrate the possibilities of machinery—quite otherwise. We have little faith in what can be accomplished by combining men together, without first altering the men themselves—or rather, we have no faith that any high end can be compassed by such a process. It would be easy for us to string together a column of reflections on the text, "Make the tree good, then will the fruit be good also." But we do believe that in society there is now much of good that exerts little power just because it is not developed and systematized. There is much of benevolence in the higher and middle classes—much of capability and aspiration in the working classes—that needs only to be drawn out and brought together, in order to the production of truly magnificent results. Therefore is it that we rejoice at the symptomatic and suggestive facts we have now run over. They are to our mind and heart what the blossoms and flowers of this spring-time are to our senses. We mark them waving, like censers in the air they sweetly scent; or gemming the green earth, like stars reflected in the azure sea; and they are welcome to us—welcome for themselves, and more so for their promise of a summer-time of peace and plenty.

HOPE FOR IRELAND.

THIS last week the "Viceroy" steam-packet left Galway harbour on her first voyage to New York. The attention of many who have Ireland's welfare at heart is turned hopefully towards this event as the beginning of better things.

Have the goodness, reader, to take up a map of Ireland. In the "wild west" you will find the city of Galway on the noble bay bearing its name. Mark this city's situation, singularly central and advantageous. If you set one foot of the compasses upon it, and sweep a circle with a radius of ninety degrees, you will have comprehended all the most important localities of the inhabited world. Look at wealthy England on the east, at vast America on the west, and ask yourself what earthly reason there can be for bringing all the traffic between New York and Liverpool (for instance) all round Cape Clear and through St. George's Channel to the Irish Sea, where not a few vessels, with their cargoes, and much most valuable time, have been irretrievably lost. Nor is this all. Notice the harbour which, it is allowed, a few thousand pounds would render one of the best in Europe. The broad bay is only parted from the great Atlantic by a convenient breakwater, the divisions of which are called the South Isles of Arran. Northward of Galway observe lakes Maak and Corril, which pour their surplus waters through the city into the bay. Trace a short railway course right across the country, with the slightest inclination northward, and you will have united Galway and Dublin. Conceive this line (no longer a mere projection), supported on the north by one from Belfast, and on the south by another from Cork, also ending in Galway. Now we have, as far as Ireland is concerned, the machinery complete for carrying a fertilizing stream of Anglo-American traffic from west to east, and from east to west, of a land to which it might be too truly said, "Thou hast been forsaken and hated so that no man went through thee."

But will the influence stop here? Can Ireland be nothing more than a bridge of traffic? If America will unship her produce at Galway, must she find no market for any, without crossing land and water to seek it? Therefore, good reader, carry your eye northward to the flourishing town

of Belfast, and ask if any Belfast manufacture cannot find its way south-westward. Then let your glance travel southwards, to the regions of Limerick lace and Connemara hosiery, which latter, it is said, is now sold as "Nottingham work," to hide its disreputable origin. And in the land where they mend their hedges with marble, do not forget the quarries of the West itself, whose marbles have won high praise, and have even been sold at a premium (though under feigned names, too) in Italy and in France.

Now take a wider view. Place your finger in succession on each of those noble natural harbours along the south and western coasts of the island. For what are these intended, if not for commerce? Look inland, too, and, if your map is a faithful one, count, if you can, those labyrinths of streams, and estimate their mechanical power. What is needed for purposes of manufacture, but labourers and capital? Nothing. Where, then, are the labourers? Swarming the streets as beggars, cramming the poor-houses as paupers, or—according to the old proverb about "idle hands"—filling the gaols as vagrants and offenders. And where is the capital to be looked for? Let the Christian capitalist ponder the question, and ask himself whether there is not a responsibility according to which he should choose his place and mode of outlay; and whether, in these days of missions, such a character as a mercantile missionary would not be a fitting embodiment of Christian philanthropy.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—We observe from the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, that Mr. Roebuck has given notice that he will propose his resolution for going into committee of the whole House "for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Church of Ireland, and to inquire into the means by which the revenues of the same may be rendered most efficient for the well-being of Ireland," on Tuesday, July 2nd.

REPRESENTATION OF FINESBURY.—The *Herald* understands that, in anticipation of the retirement of Mr. Wakley or Mr. Duncombe from Parliament, a private canvass is being carried on in the borough of Finesbury on behalf of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

OPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—Friday being the ninety-second anniversary of the establishment of this charity, the annual meeting for the examination of the children, and for the distribution of rewards to old scholars, was held at the Asylum, Haverstock Hill. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Farmer, and the children were examined by Mr. Smith, of the British and Foreign School Society. Questions were put to them on history, geography, and arithmetic, as well as on the scriptures, and their answers gave great satisfaction to the audience, evincing a considerable progress during the past year, and reflecting credit on the masters and mistresses of the school. By one of the rules of the institution, pecuniary rewards are given at the annual meeting to those children, who, having been placed as apprentices or in situations from the school, can produce testimonials of good conduct from their employers. On the present occasion, thirty-three boys and twelve girls were entitled to these rewards; and upwards of £22 in sums varying according to their length of service, from five shillings to a guinea, was presented to them by the chairman, who accompanied the gift with an earnest and appropriate address. During the proceedings it was stated that one young woman, who had been brought up in the institution, and had been for a few years in a situation, had evinced her gratitude by presenting five guineas, which she had saved, to the funds of the charity. There are at the present time 144 boys and 69 girls in the school, and 41 children have been admitted this year; and the committee anticipate that in the course of 1861 they will have sufficient funds to warrant them in making up the number of inmates to 240, to accommodate which number the asylum was built. The business of the day being concluded, the numerous assembly, consisting principally of ladies, proceeded to inspect the dormitories, dining-rooms, the infirmary, and other parts of the building, which on these occasions are thrown open to visitors.

THE NEPAULESE MISSION.—The members of this mission, which, it will be recollected, has just arrived in England from Nepal in charge of a very valuable consignment of presents for her Majesty the Queen from the Rajah of that State, have taken a mansion on Richmond-terrace, and purpose remaining in England about three months. The more distinguished personages attached to the mission drive out daily "lionizing." On Saturday afternoon much interest was excited by their appearance in full costume in Covent-garden market, where they passed nearly an hour, and in the evening they were present at Lady Palmerston's assembly. His Excellency General Jung-Bahadoor Koowur Ranajee and the other members of the mission have expressed themselves highly gratified with their reception, as well as with all they have seen in this country. His Excellency will be introduced to the Queen in the course of the present week by Lord Palmerston. The presents he has in charge are stated to be worth more than half a million sterling.

A PENNY BANK.—A meeting for the establishment of a Penny Bank at Chesnut, was held on Thursday evening last. Mr. Stobart, one of the churchwardens, was appointed treasurer, and Mr. J. Gadsby honorary secretary.

(Continued from Page 457.)

cholera in a village near the metropolis. The young man died at three o'clock on the Monday morning, and he was unable to send a letter on the subject to his sister in France until eight o'clock on the same evening. The impossibility of communicating aggravated his sufferings at the moment. It was possible that some rich commercial men who could afford to spend £20 occasionally on an express would be very glad to see their poorer brethren deprived of the advantage of receiving letters on Sunday; but there was no general feeling amongst the commercial classes in favour of the proposed change. He hoped that the time was approaching when Sunday would be rendered practically advantageous to that large class of men in this country which was without political influence, but was fast advancing in knowledge and intelligence, and which would soon enforce the necessity of admitting it within the barriers of the constitution. Every facility should be given to enable that class to obtain literary information on its day of rest. The House would be taking a step in the opposite direction to declare that the humbler classes should neither send nor receive communications on Sundays.

Mr. PLUMPTRE expressed his dissent from the views of the last speaker, and maintained that the holy observance of the Sabbath-day was enjoined by the Decalogue. The analogy which the Chancellor of the Exchequer sought to establish between policemen and letter-carriers and deliverers failed, because the policemen's labours were labours of necessity.

Mr. MUNTE was glad that the noble lord had altered the latter part of his motion as it stood on the paper, because, although he was anxious to prevent the delivery of letters on Sunday, he had no wish to stop the transmission of mails on that day. Much had been said about the hardship to which Post-office officials were subjected under the present system, but the system was productive of great inconvenience to private individuals also. For his part, he was quite tired of reading and writing letters on Sunday [hear, hear, and laughter]. If all persons were placed on the same footing no injury could arise to any one from the abolition of the Sunday delivery. Take his word for it, that, if the noble lord's proposition were carried into effect throughout the kingdom, everybody would rejoice at it after a fortnight's experience.

Mr. FORSTER denied that the petitions presented in favour of the noble lord's proposition expressed the opinion of the more intelligent portion of the community. To show that such petitions were got up, he instanced a case when, a petition having been presented purporting to be from a borough of 15,000 inhabitants and signed in some instances by persons whose names he did not recognize, a counter-petition was sent to him for presentation signed by the magistrates and all the principal traders and shopkeepers of the place. He hoped the independent members of that House would have the courage, as he believed they had the inclination, to oppose the motion.

The House then divided—

For Lord Ashley's motion 93

Against it 68

Majority —25

The announcement of the numbers was received with expressions of applause.

MINISTERS' MONEY AND THE ANNUITY TAX.

Mr. FAGAN, on the same day, presented several petitions against ministers' money in Ireland, and, referring to a statement which had been made in his absence by the noble lord at the head of the Government, requested a repetition of the announcement then made. After that announcement it would be impolitic to press his motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL repeated, that as the question was under the consideration of the Government, it was desirable that the hon. member should not proceed with his motion, and he had no hesitation in adding that not later than the commencement of next session the Government would be prepared to propose a measure on the subject.

Mr. HUME hoped that the question relating to a similar impost in Edinburgh and Montrose would be settled at the same time.

Sir G. GRAY had already stated that the second report on that subject had been recently presented by Mr. Lefevre, but as the proposition therein mooted affected materially the interests of the Kirk of Scotland, it was desirable, before any action on the part of Government, that that body should have time to consider and express an opinion on the subject.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved, in committee of the whole House, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of administering the Oath of Abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion. He said he should make no statement upon the subject now, but should, on the second reading, state his reasons for considering it necessary to have the question brought under the consideration of both Houses of Parliament. He was decidedly of opinion that it would not be right to take the course of allowing persons professing the Jewish religion to come to the table as those connected with the Society of Friends.

Messrs. NEWDEGATE and PLUMPTRE announced their intention of bringing forward an amendment when the bill should be read a second time. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

On the order of the day being read for the adjourned debate on the English and Irish Universities Bill,

Mr. GLADSTONE demanded, on the part of the universities, an opportunity of making a statement of the principles of the opposition intended to be offered to the commission proposed to be issued. It would be opposed, not on the question whether a case had been made out for inquiry, but on the ground that the proposed commission was unconstitutional. He asked that the debate be adjourned, and a day appointed for the discussion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had no objection to the adjournment, but declined giving up a Government day to the discussion.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Will you postpone the commission? [hear.]

Lord J. RUSSELL: Oh, no: I don't promise to postpone the commission; but I am not making extraordinary speed with it. I agree on those terms to the adjournment of the debate to Monday next.

Mr. HUME hoped the noble lord would not postpone the issuing of the commission. He believed the proceeding was perfectly constitutional. He hoped the Government would persevere, and that the public would have the benefit to be derived from that inquiry [hear].

The motion for adjournment was then agreed to.

FREE AND SLAVE-GROWN SUGAR.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sir EDWARD BUXTON brought forward his long-announced motion respecting the West Indian colonies. The debate was preceded by the presentation of petitions. The resolution was couched in these terms:—

That it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of the British colonies and possessions abroad to unrestricted competition with the sugar of foreign slave-trading countries.

Sir Edward supported this motion by a rapid but impressive review of the joint effect which negro emancipation, and the opening of the sugar trade by successive measures in 1841, 1844, and 1846, have had on the economic and social state of the West Indies. He showed that although the distress is not actually so great as it was in 1848—the casual failure of a crop in Cuba having intervened—still the steady and progressive increase of the trade in Cuba and Brazil is bearing down our own colonies. On the other hand, he reviewed the sacrifices made by this country in the vain effort to put down the slave-trade by force or purchase—the £400,000 given to Spain; the £300,000 to Portugal, with remission of a very great debt; the £20,000,000 to the British planters; the blockade squadron, &c. The materials of Sir Edward Buxton's speech were not new, but he made the most of them by clear arrangement and compression; rapidly recalling the well-known facts in order to their true application by his hearers.

Mr. HUME enforced Sir Edward's statement with a further exposition of the fact, that in the seventeenth year of emancipation we have not made the slightest advance in the suppression of the slave-trade, but on the contrary have aggravated its miseries; we have ruined our West Indian Colonies, sacrificing property estimated at £100,000,000 in 1832; estates are daily going out of cultivation in Demerara and elsewhere; and the black population is relapsing into a state of barbarism. Such are the results of our precipitate and unadvised conduct in that direction. Sir Edward Buxton has nothing to propose but to keep up protesting duties; although the Anti-Slavery Society have declared that nothing except the productiveness of free labour can put down the slave-trade.

But when measures were proposed for the introduction of Coolies, the Chinese, or other classes of persons, the Society declared that these measures would not and could not succeed. But why should they not? Why could not proper precautions be taken to protect the African labourer? No part of the execution of the law, as between the planters and the labourers, was left to the planters themselves. The Imperial Parliament paid the salaries of magistrates, whose duty it was to see justice done and the law carried out. Why, then, this alarm? Why should it be said that it would be impossible to permit the introduction of Africans into our Sugar Colonies without reviving the slave-trade? The proposition was to bring them from a state of slavery, to prevent them from being destroyed upon the middle passage. He would land them upon our possessions, and apprentice them for two, three, or four years, under a legal bond and form, with their privileges and duties set forth in the indenture, and magistrates to protect them.

Mr. Hume concluded by stating, that if Sir Edward Buxton's resolution were adopted, he should move the following addition:—

"That at the same time, the British Government interposes difficulties that prevent the Colonies from procuring a sufficient supply of free labourers from Africa and other places, that might enable those colonies to compete in the production of sugar with the foreign slave-holding and slave-trading countries."

The motion was supported generally by Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, Mr. MANOLE, Mr. GRANTLEY BARKLEY, and Colonel THOMPSON. The Colonel, however, objected to Mr. Hume's suggestion. He had a total mistrust of anything that went under the name of apprenticeship. He was Governor of Sierra Leone in 1809 and 1810, and he found that there existed a nominal apprenticeship, but real slavery, negroes being introduced into the colony on the pretence of being made apprentices, when in point of fact it was nothing else than slavery under a new name.

Mr. JAMES WILSON took up the position, that the question cannot be approached as an exclusively West Indian question; since they must not leave out of consideration the island of Mauritius, which grows 60,000 tons of sugar per annum, or the East Indies, which export 75,000 tons per annum, and are gradually becoming sugar-growing countries. He met the gloomy prophecies regarding the West Indies by a reference to experience. The most important witnesses before the Select Committee on

Ceylon said, that if Parliament did not retrace its free-trade steps, and raise the duty on coffee from 2d. to 4d. per pound, Ceylon would become "a barren waste;" it has not become "a barren waste;" the improved cultivation has so greatly extended the produce of the country, that the 2d. duty has become a dead letter. Mauritius was to become "a desolate wilderness;" the fact is, that the average annual production of sugar has increased from 34,000 tons in the three years ending 1846 to 50,000 tons in the three subsequent years, and the growing crop is estimated at 60,000 tons. Even in the West Indies the average production of the three years ending 1846 has increased from 127,000 tons to 148,000 tons in the next three years, and the production of the present year, it is estimated, will amount to between 135,000 and 140,000 tons. Mr. Wilson imputed the distress to bad systems of cultivation. Excluding the Cuba hurricane year of 1845, the average production of Cuba and Porto Rico, for the three years ending 1846, was 250,000 tons per annum; for the three next years, 300,000 tons per annum. In Brazil the increase has been from 97,000 tons to 108,000 tons. Comparing these results, the increase in Cuba and Porto Rico was 20 per cent., the increase in Brazil was 11 per cent., while the increase in the British possessions was 20 per cent. It cannot be said, then, that free trade has injured the sugar colonies. In 1810 the consumption of sugar was nearly as great as in 1840, and it remained almost at the fixed quantity of 190,000 tons from 1830 to 1844. On these data Mr. Wilson contended, that to abandon free trade would be to check the production of sugar, and to confess that the experiment of slave-emancipation has failed.

Mr. E. H. STANLEY delivered a maiden speech of great readiness and ability, fortified, no doubt, by the sense of practical information gathered in his tour in the West Indies. He began, however, by criticizing the objection of Ministerialists to a reversal of policy; the fact being that the party had been in the habit of bringing forward motions, session after session, to reverse the decisions of the House; and motions also which the authors had no intention of carrying. He cited the authority of Mr. Deacon Hume, as a free-trader, and of Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Governor of Barbadoes, as experienced in the colony where the labour question is least urgent, to establish his position that the free labour of the West Indies needs to be nursed by protection. He thought the African squadron would continue to be as vain for its purpose as Buonaparte's European blockade. He expressed an opinion that emigrant labour cannot be obtained as cheaply as slave labour, except by reducing the emigrants to the condition of slaves. He warned the House to take care what it was doing.

He must tell them, that from Canada to Jamaica, from the St. Lawrence to the Essequibo, there was in the minds of thinking men one predominant and all-prevailing feeling—let who would call it unnatural—a growing disbelief in the attachment and a distrust in the policy of the mother country [loud cheers from the Opposition]. It was believed that their interests would be sacrificed to any real or imaginary considerations of party policy.

Let there be no half measures; let Parliament do at once, do openly, do avowedly, do in the face of the world, what they are not ashamed to do at all. Let them, if they would, call this a harmless traffic—designate slavery a glorious institution handed down from our fathers—apologize to Cuba and Brazil for all the wanton and unmeaning injuries our squadron has inflicted upon a pursuit of theirs, with which we would never attempt to interfere again; but let us not mock with professions of sympathy those whom our policy could not but ruin, or stand forward at one and the same time as the supporters of liberal institutions at home and yet the enemies of freedom abroad [loud cheers].

Mr. HUNT could not abandon the national policy of free-trade, and could draw no distinction between sugar and cotton or tobacco: but the West Indian colonies have a right to every consideration, if not to direct compensation—including a more rational method of dealing with the suppression of the slave-trade.

From this point the debate proceeded with diminished interest, and without variation in the tenour of the arguments advanced. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON spoke for the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed it, with a duplicate of Mr. Wilson's speech. Mr. GLADSTONE furnished a good exposition of the manner in which, after the undue pampering of slave-emancipation, reaction has taken place in the condition of the negro, and the scale of negro comforts is now below what it was in the time of slavery. Mr. Gladstone would not reverse the recent policy, but be content with arresting the downward progress of the sugar-duty scale under the act of 1846. Lord PALMERSTON criticised previous speakers; advised better modes of cultivation in the West Indies; and insisted that the suppression of the slave-trade is making progress by the help of fresh negotiations with the native chiefs.

On a division, the numbers were—for the motion, 234; against it, 276; Ministerial majority, only 41; a result announced with loud cheers from the Opposition.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

In the House of Lords, in the evening, Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill; overruling the wish of Earl Fitzwilliam to postpone the second reading on account of the excessively thin attendance. A considerable portion of Lord Grey's speech consisted of an historical and statistical account of the origin, rise, and present state, of the Australian colonies. He then explained the bill, and touched upon objections to some particular parts—the single Chamber, the District Councils, &c.; relying much on the expres-

sion of opinion in the colonial press favourable to the single Chamber. The provision inserted by the Commons forbidding a diminution of emolument in the case of the judges he cordially applauded, glad to find Parliament recognising the principle which the Government had maintained against the Combined Court in British Guiana and the House of Assembly in Jamaica. But he thought the Crown and Government ought to insist upon extending that principle to all public servants who had accepted employment under a different system. The most important provision of the act he described as that authorizing the institution of a General Assembly for the Australian colonies; believing that if the voluntary Congress, for which Franklin provided rules in 1754, had been recognised and sanctioned by the Imperial Government, it would have prevented the ulterior separation of the American colonies. In his conclusion, he had a passing fling at "those great sticklers for self-government" who wish to force upon the colonies their own "peculiar crotchets."

The second reading of the bill was unopposed; but the measure was not uncriticized, the Peers who spoke dealing closely with particular points. Earl FITZWILLIAM condemned the adoption of a single Chamber like that of New South Wales; "of the successful establishment of which they had not another example in the civilized world;" the point ought to be reconsidered. Lord MONTEAGLE announced his intention to move an amendment to establish in each colony of New South Wales and Victoria a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly; and he desiderated an express provision that the Constituent Assembly should be debarred from establishing a single Assembly based on a pure Democratic principle. Lord WODEHOUSE condemned the departure from old experience, in not establishing two Chambers; and the disregard of colonial wishes, in persisting with the District Councils.

Lord STANLEY had found the fusion of two Chambers in Newfoundland tend to stop bickering, which had run to an extreme extent before; but after the infancy of a colony, if there were materials, he would wish a double Chamber.

He was not prepared to trust the single Chamber of New South Wales, elected under a system which excluded the influence of the wealthiest and best-educated inhabitants of the colony, with the power of altering the constitution as proposed by the present bill. The part of the scheme to which he entertained the strongest objection, was the novel, unnecessary, and if unnecessary mischievous, introduction of the machinery of a Federal Government. It was proposed, also, that the Crown, or, in other words, the Minister of the day, should have the power of sanctioning or rejecting the alterations of constitutions which the colonies might suggest; but he would transfer that power to Parliament.

ECCLIESIASTICAL APPEALS BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Bishop of London moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Appeals Bill, and after exhorting the House to lay aside its every-day habits of temporal legislation, and to act as members of one great Christian community, went on to combat some of the objections which might be raised against the measure. It had been said, for instance, that it had arisen solely out of a late decision of the Privy Council, but though that decision had forced the subject more urgently on the minds of serious men, yet the want of such an appeal as that provided by this bill had long been felt by the Church. Their lordships would recollect that in 1847 he had introduced a bill which to a certain extent would have provided a new court of ecclesiastical appeal, and though it had not passed, owing to the late period of the session at which it was introduced, it had met with the approval of some of the highest legal authorities in the House. With regard to the present bill, it had been made the subject of the most serious deliberation by the bench of bishops, and was brought into the House with the approbation of twenty-five out of twenty-seven of his episcopal brethren. The right rev. prelate then proceeded to explain his view of the Royal prerogative, supporting that view by quotations from the decrees of councils and ecclesiastical authorities, and declaring that the Crown had never contested the right of the Church to be her own judge in matters of doctrine, and concluded his speech by an earnest prayer that He who had committed to His Church the sacred deposit of His truth would guide their lordships to a right decision on the present occasion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE took the earliest opportunity of expressing the alarm which he felt at this perilous measure. Entertaining as he did the utmost respect for the Bench of Bishops, he thought that any legislation on this subject was uncalled for, and though the right rev. prelate had deprecated any supposition of the kind, he thought that the bill was aimed at an august tribunal on account of the dissatisfaction awakened in certain minds by the way in which it had recently discharged its constitutional functions. Having expressed his conviction that no legislation was needed on this subject, he must go on to say that he had the strongest objection to this particular measure, which struck a direct blow at the royal prerogative, with respect to which his interpretation entirely differed from that put forth by the right rev. prelate. In conclusion, he must declare that if the principle of this bill were adopted, it would be the surest means of preventing the efficacious union of good and holy men for the advancement of our prosperity and happiness here and hereafter, and impressed with this conviction, he begged to move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BROUGHAM having pointed out certain objections to the bill, as well as to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, regarded as a Court of

Ecclesiastical Appeal, proceeded to explain how they might be improved. He hoped sincerely that some remedy would be found for the schism which now vexed the Church, but he was sure that the worst plan that could be proposed would be the revival of Convocation.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S regretted that he could not give his support to the bill in its present shape. In fact, he considered those clauses in which some persons thought its chief excellence consisted, to be great imperfections. So far from reconciling the conflicting parties in the Church, he believed it would not even satisfy those who were discontented with the existing Court of Appeal.

Lord REDSDALE expressed his pain at what had fallen from the Bishop of St. David's, who seemed to wish to maintain, instead of to reconcile, the parties unhappily existing in the Church.

Lord CAMPBELL would have been glad could he have supported the bill, for the Church of England had no more sincere friend than himself; but as it stood, he must condemn it as calculated to lead to a disruption of the Church, and to enhance and perpetuate differences and dissensions, the determination of which it professed to have in view.

Lord LYTTLETON and CHICHESTER expressed their determination, the one of supporting, the other of opposing, the bill.

Lord STANLEY did not apprehend that the measure contemplated any attack on the constitution or the prerogative of the Crown. He denied that the bill either proposed to supersede the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, or to create a tribunal competent to establish new articles of faith. The rejection of the measure he feared would lead to an extensive secession, in which the ablest and most zealous members would leave the Church. Although wishing to see some alterations in the bill, he intended to vote for the second reading, as he considered that the Church herself should declare what were or were not her doctrines and tenets. Altogether he wished to see the bishops made, upon questions of faith, a court of arbitrators, as the judges were upon questions of law.

The Bishop of OXFORD defined the vocation of the Church to be the resistance to innovation. What was handed down as Christian doctrine was true, and the office-bearers of religion had no right to admit the question of private judgment, but were called upon to declare heretical all dogmas not sanctioned by that venerable authority. If they superseded the Church's function of deciding what was truth, they would promote the infidel spirit of the age, which denied the existence of truth itself.

The Earl of CARLISLE objected to the measure upon principle, and especially to the time at which it was introduced. Upon many doctrinal questions he believed that a plain unbiased legal judgment was the best in every respect. Upon other points he apprehended that no certainty existed sufficient to enable any tribunal to pronounce a dogmatic opinion upon them one way or the other. Feeling assured that the recent verdict upon a point where the doctrinal question was left open, had given almost universal satisfaction, he was reluctant to have the tribunal superseded which had acted so well upon an occasion of so much difficulty.

The Bishop of LONDON briefly replied, and after a few words from Lord CAMPBELL and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the House divided.

For the second reading 51

Against 84—33

Their lordships then adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, on the order of the day, that the House resolve itself into a committee upon the Metropolitan Interments Bill,

Mr. LACY, referring to the numerous amendments of the bill, of which notice had been given, moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Lord D. STUART seconded this amendment, not objecting to the principle of the bill, but to its details, which made it a most unconstitutional measure, inasmuch as it was to be worked through the instrumentality of a board, armed with power to tax the people, superseding local management, and provided for the appointment of a whole army of paid officials.

A Government board was as apt to mismanage matters, to be as lavish, and to be guilty of as much jobbing as a parochial board, and he for one was not satisfied to take out of the hands of the metropolitan parishes the management of their own affairs. The clause of the bill which enabled the board to fix the price at which funerals were performed, and to receive contracts from undertakers, was in opposition to the principles of political economy, the only justification of which was an overruling necessity. Now, he did not see this overruling necessity, and the *onus probandi* was upon the Government. It was very well to say that undertakers were very often extortionate. He would grant that there were instances of extortion in this branch of trade. But were the undertakers the only tradesmen in this metropolis who were extortionate? [hear, hear.] Were there no extortionate tailors or shoemakers? If so, why should not the Government step in and say that these tradesmen should charge only a certain price for a coat or a pair of shoes? Butchers, too, very often charged a very high price for meat. [hear, hear.] Then why did not the Government prepare a public scale at which butchers were to sell their joints of meat? He could understand why the undertakers might be an unpopular class of men. They put people in mind of very disagreeable circumstances and lamentable events, and people liked to think about them as little as possible. If they charged too much, there was abundant competition, and the proper plan was to let people take care of themselves; for when the Government interfered, even from the best motives, evil

and mischief were sure to arise. The bill was also objectionable, because it imposed what was in fact a rate to be imposed upon the public. A sum estimated at £20,000 per annum was to be levied throughout the metropolis for this purpose. It was said it was too late in the session to refer this bill to a select committee. But this was not his fault. Why had not the Government introduced this bill in the first week or fortnight of the session? First, the Government had procrastinated, and then they precipitated the bill. [A cry of "Divide."] He trusted that the Home Secretary would give some explanation of the new clauses of the bill before the House was called upon to go into committee upon it.

Sir G. GREY objected to the amendment, as being superfluous. The House already possessed all the information requisite upon the subject; and, if they delayed legislation at this moment, it was equivalent to throwing over the bill for another session.

Mr. LUSHINGTON protested against the provision of this bill which contemplated the burial of some Christians in one part of the cemetery, and others in another, instead of allowing them to moulder in the same dust side by side.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said, the principle of the bill was a laudable one, and if he thought that by sending it to a select committee he should throw over the measure until next session, he would not vote for the amendment; but he should do so because he thought it would afford the chance of a better bill.

The great object of the measure was to upset the whole of our parochial system, as regarded burials, and to entrust most despotic powers to the Board of Health, all Dissenters being excluded from the management of the proposed cemetery, while a power of taxation to the extent of about £30,000 would be conferred upon the board. The Government would have done wiser, if instead of a bill of 73 clauses like the present, they had introduced a general act prohibiting burial in towns, say within 15 miles of St. Paul's in London, and some relative distance in other towns [hear].

Sir DE LACY EVANS and Sir B. HALL supported the amendment, because the bill destroyed the principle of self-government in the metropolitan parishes. The latter said:—

There were two persons in the metropolis of whom the inhabitants entertained great suspicions, and these were, the Bishop of London, as regarded ecclesiastical matters, and Mr. Chadwick, as regarded sanitary measures [hear, hear]. Through the one they were in danger of having fixed upon them fees in perpetuity to pay the clergy, and the other was establishing a board, of which he was the prime mover, and of which perhaps he would hereafter be the head [hear, hear]. He would not now go into the details of the bill. It was his intention to support the proposal for sending it before a select committee, and when the time came for considering the details, he hoped that both as regarded the payment of fees in perpetuity, and the board, they would be rejected by a majority of that House [hear, hear].

Mr. MASTERMAN also supported the amendment.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, whose rising to speak for the first time after his long illness, was welcomed with general acclamation, briefly supported the amendment.

One of the results of this measure would be, that it would become a model bill for the whole country, and when it passed country gentlemen would be urged to submit to it because the metropolis had done so [hear]. Let them, therefore, take warning in time. He would not now go into the details of the bill, but hoped that the House would consent to its being remitted to a select committee. When the public heard that Government refused to refer it to a committee, they would at once conclude that there was some good jobbing and some nice patronage to be obtained by the bill [hear, hear].

Mr. T. D'ERNCOURT pronounced the opinion of the metropolis, and of the metropolitan members, as being unanimous in disapproval of the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL repeated the warning given by his colleague, that references to the committee involved the sacrifice of the bill for the present year. He believed that every objection could be obviated by amendments in committee.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY preferred that alternative to passing the bill with its present adoption of the objectionable centralizing system.

Sir R. PERL observed that the select committee, if appointed, would provide a fair specimen of "extramural interment," in which the bill itself would be interred.

Mr. HUME intended to vote for the amendment, and, if he had read the clauses of the bill, he should not have consented to the second reading of the bill, which gave to an incorporated board power over the burials of 52,000 bodies annually, the appointment of all the clergymen of all the cemeteries, and authority to levy fees without control.

Lord R. GROSVEHOR should vote against the amendment.

Mr. WAXLEY said, his constituents believed the principle of the bill to be unobjectionable, but that it contained many obnoxious clauses. Parishes did not object to an overruling authority on the part of the board, but they wished to have time to consider whether they could not arrange a superintending authority of their own.

Sir W. CLAY did not approve of the measure altogether, and should propose some amendments in committee, but would not vote for the select committee.

Mr. WYLD was supporting the amendment, when, upon the House manifesting some loud signs of impatience, he moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that the impatience was chiefly manifested upon the Ministerial bench, and entreated upon Lord J. Russell the duty of preserving order among his subordinates.

The discussion turned for some time upon the question of disorder, Lord J. RUSSELL warmly repudiating, upon his own part, the duty of keeping quiet

in a House where he said impatience was generally manifested whenever members were kept waiting for a division about dinner time.

At length Mr. WYLD withdrew his motion for adjournment, and the House divided on the original amendment.

Ayes	57
Noes	159

Majority for proceeding with the bill 102

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On the second clause, Mr. DUNCOMBE moved an amendment for omitting that and several subsequent clauses, with the view of substituting some new provisions, by which the parish authorities of certain metropolitan districts were to possess some of the powers which, as the bill stood, would be vested in the Board of Health. He must say, that the metropolitan districts had no confidence in the administration of any board that might be constituted by the Government. They wanted to job away the privilege of the people as to burying their dead where and with whom they liked. If this amendment were carried he would afterwards move a clause to prevent the powers of parochial vestries for arranging to bury their own dead being interfered with.

Mr. HUME wished to know what would be the expense and duration of the commission?

Sir G. GREY said, the commission would only be during the continuance of the Board of Health by act of Parliament, and in 1854 the subject might be again considered. With respect to the arrangements being left to the parishes themselves, if they refused to make those arrangements, an application to the Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel them might be necessary; two or three years might be lost in litigation, and what could be done in the meantime as to the burial of the dead in those parishes? [hear, hear.] Again, was each parish to have a separate burial-ground at a distance from the metropolis. [An hon. member? No.] The hon. gentleman said no, but if parishes were to be left to make voluntary arrangements, what security could there be they would make any? It was necessary, then, to take some steps to prevent that which disgraced this country—the only country in Europe so disgraced—of mingling the remains of the dead with the habitations of the living [hear, hear].

Mr. M. GIBSON said, that if he were to admit that a central body was desirable, still it did not follow that it should contain no representative principle—a corporate body controlling the public expenditure and raising of rates, but not responsible to the ratepayers [hear]. That principle could not be defended.

Mr. MACKINNON did not wish to centralize—the less of centralization the better—but there might be peculiar cases where self-government was improper. He believed that it would be better for the people to accept this bill than to run the risk of losing it altogether, and have the possibility of the cholera again occurring [cries of "Oh! oh!"] The bill was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country—it was loudly called for by the people, and ought to pass into law.

Sir B. HALL said, the statement of the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary was most unsatisfactory. He had stated that in 1854 the subject might be again considered. They had, however, had such assertions before; for instance, when the income tax was proposed they were told they might reconsider it at the end of three years, but they had had it from that time to the present. Once let the board in question be established, and it would be difficult to get rid of it.

In the course of the debate, Lord ASHLEY pronounced, from experience, a severe reprobation upon the metropolitan parish authorities, who were, he said, most intractable and sluggish in all matters connected with sanitary reform. Power was taken by the bill to levy a rate of a penny in the pound, but it would be merely nominal, and in the nature of a security to enable the central authority to raise a sum of money for the purchase of ground, and to defray the expense of the arrangements which must necessarily be entered into. The payment of interest and of capital would be provided for out of the fees to be charged for burials. There could be no doubt upon that point. If the number of interments should amount to the usual averages—namely, 52,000—the fees would be more than sufficient to repay the capital with interest.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY said it was estimated that £700,000 would be required for launching the scheme, and £112,000 annually for the working of it. The noble lord said, that the money required would be raised by fees upon interments. Well, if there were 52,000 burials annually the fees must amount to £2 on each burial to cover the expense [hear, hear]. The city of London was prepared to abandon the practice of burying within the walls; they were provided with suitable ground in the country, and all they desired was, to be allowed to make their own arrangements.

Lord J. RUSSELL afterwards defended the Government, who had introduced no principle of centralization beyond what the measure demanded for its efficient working; and as far as related to the question of taxation, the parochial expenditure would be considerably diminished under the bill.

Mr. MOWATT would not sanction any departure from the principle that the ratepayers should exercise a control in the administration of the rates. He did not see why four or five neighbouring parishes might not unite for the purposes of the bill, and he would not vote for a board with such irresponsible and extraordinary powers.

Mr. HUME wanted to know what the board would cost, and he wanted to know what was to be the income of the present chief commissioner.

Sir G. GREY replied that it was to be settled by Parliament.

Mr. HUME could not believe that it would be possible to carry out any principle of self-government by the establishment of such a board.

Mr. WYLD said, what they wanted was an elected and responsible body. They were perfectly willing that the Government should appoint inspectors and establish any control that might be necessary; but it was most desirable to preserve the advantages of local government.

The committee divided, and

Mr. DUNCOMBE's amendment was negatived by a majority of 136 to 57—78.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, that the House having thus expressed its opinion he should not trouble them with any further opposition.

Clauses 3, 4, and 5, were then agreed to.

On clause 6, empowering the Board of Health to provide burial-grounds and to purchase lands for burial-grounds, Mr. WAXLEY wanted to know whether the noble lord did not think it advisable to mention some minimum distance within which interments should not be permitted? Lord ASHLEY: From what point? [Mr. WAXLEY: "From St. Paul's."] But on some sides there were districts more open than on others. On some sides the population was spreading very rapidly, and on others it was not. The act did not contemplate the construction of a single large cemetery, but a great many, and some of those which were already established would be taken. As the population pressed upon them they would be shut up, and others at a greater distance opened. The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 7, giving power to the board to purchase cemeteries, Mr. MOWATT said, the Cemetery Companies had been the great pioneers of reform in the matter of extramural interment. Property to the amount of half a million sterling, had been invested in the metropolitan cemeteries, and it would be unjust to pass this clause. He would therefore move that the clause be expunged. Sir G. GREY said, the clause had been inserted for the protection and at the desire of the cemetery companies, who would be ruined if the clause were withdrawn.

Mr. HUME: Would there be any power to close these cemeteries unless they became a nuisance? Sir G. GREY said, the cemeteries might be shut up if prejudicial to the public health, under the powers of this bill, and if not prejudicial, they might be taken by the Board of Health for interments. The decision upon this point might safely be left to the discretion of the Board of Health. Lord ASHLEY said, there had been no representations from the friends and relatives of persons interred in the cemeteries objecting to the closing of the cemeteries. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but no division took place, and the amendment was withdrawn. The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 8, giving the board power to lay out burial grounds and build a chapel, Mr. C. LUSHINGTON moved to expunge the latter part of the clause, beginning at line 25, and providing that no funeral service other than that of the Established Church should be performed in that portion of the burial-ground which had been consecrated according to the rites of that Church. He objected to the proviso as a piece of intolerance on the part of the Church, which would perpetuate sectarian differences beyond the grave, by preventing members of different religious sect from lying side by side in death. Mr. DRUMMOND did not think there was such a great respect for burial of the dead in this country as some people supposed. It was well known that occasionally churchyards were levelled when they became too high, and a case had lately occurred where the flesh and bones of dead bodies were spread over the fields. Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment. The bill proceeded on the principle that new cemeteries were to be used as substitutes for the old parochial grounds, and that the rites of the Church should be preserved in these cemeteries, so that no person could be laid in consecrated ground without the rites of the Church. The amendment was then withdrawn, and the clause agreed to.

Mr. LENNARD proposed the omission of certain words, by which power is given to the bishop to withdraw the license of any chaplain attached to a cemetery.

Sir G. GREY opposed the proposal, on the ground that whatever right a bishop possessed, such as granting and withdrawing licenses, a continuance of that right was implied, and therefore ought to be preserved in the bill. The clause was then agreed to, as were also clauses up to 18 inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM said that an article had appeared in the *Globe*, and subsequently in the *Daily News*, calumniously embodying a most absurd tissue of mis-statements with regard to his conduct on the Earl of Lincoln's Divorce Bill. It was said that he attended all divorce bills, and nothing else; now a law lord is bound to attend all such cases. It was said that no such bill could be obtained without his concurrence and consent; as he is generally punctual in his attendance, that may be said of all the proceedings in their lordships' house. Then it was said that he had announced his intention to obstruct the passage of the bill by browbeating the witnesses; why, it was his own bill, brought in by himself, expedited on his own motion, and read a second time on his motion according to notice. The respectable proprietor of the *Globe* expressed his deep regret for the article, and, with the consent of the writer—described as a man of great talent, not

to be considered a man of great prudence—a most respectable gentleman, a priest of another religion, not only gave up his own name, but put into Lord Brougham's hand a letter which fully accounted for the article. But the *Daily News* had an accurate account one day, and next day chose to go back and insert from the *Globe* this grossly inaccurate account, merely because it was likely to be offensive to him. He would take time to consider; if at the next sitting he felt as he did now, he would certainly move that the printer of the *Daily News* be called to the bar.

On Friday, the royal assent was given, by commission, to a small batch of private bills.

The Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to restore to landlords the power of distraining growing crops for rent, was on the motion of the Earl of LUDLOW, read a second time; but the Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that he did not pledge himself to support the bill.

The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill passed through committee, after some opposition from Lords BAVERHAM and ELLENBOROUGH.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Commons held a morning sitting on Thursday, for the first time, in their new Chamber. The rush of members eager to see it, and to test its acoustic qualities, resembled a swarm of schoolboys broke loose; and even the awful presence of Mr. Speaker failed to restrain the impetuosity of their movements in all directions, or the constant buzz of conversation. The reporters, consequently, were able to hear but little; and, unless some alteration is made in their gallery, it will be next to impossible for them to discharge their duty with any tolerable correctness, owing to the extreme loftiness of the ceiling, and to the echo. Some private business having been transacted, and a number of petitions presented, a conversation took place upon the subject of the necessary alterations; in the course of which Mr. ELLIOTT roared out from the gallery opposite the Speaker's chair, amid great laughter, "I beg to ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether you can hear us from this end, for we cannot hear you." Mr. HUME proposed that, to test the acoustic qualities of the chamber, Mr. Barry should be examined at the bar of the House. This subject having been dropped, the Elections (Ireland) Bill was proceeded with, and several new clauses were brought up, which gave rise to much discussion and three divisions. The debate was ultimately adjourned, and, at a quarter past three, the House adjourned till five o'clock. In the evening sitting, Mr. HUME gave notice of a motion on the subject of the new Houses.

LORD BROUGHAM has introduced a Bill into the House of Lords to arrange the duties of the Lord Chancellor otherwise than at present, to establish a new Court of Appeal in Chancery, and to regulate the emoluments of the Lord Chancellor by appointing him a fixed salary on a similar scale to that of the other Judges; also to fix some other judicial salaries.

THE SEVEN-MILE TUNNEL, THROUGH THE ALPS.—Dr. Granville says:—"To give at once some idea of the boldness of Chev. Mons' undertaking, we may, in the first place, state that in its progress the tunnel must pass under some of the most elevated crests of Mont Cenis—one, in particular, where there will be 4,850 feet of mountain, capped with eternal glaciers, over head, at the middle of the tunnel, so that not only will the workmen and machinery in construction, and the passengers and trains in transit, be buried to that depth in the heart of the mountain, but all idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation, or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The breath of life itself must be respired from either extremity, with artificial aid, in shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water power of mountain streams, whereby the trains are also to be run through the tunnel, which ascends from the northern or Savoy side, at Modane, all the way to its exit at Bardonecche, with a gradient equal to 19 in 1,000. The machine, once presented to the rock, projects into it simultaneously four horizontal series of sixteen scalpels, working backwards and forwards, by means of springs cased in, and put in motion by the same water power. While these are at work, one vertical series on each side works simultaneously up and down, so that together they cut out four blocks, or rather insulate four blocks on all sides, except on the rock behind, from which they are afterwards detached by hand. It has been already ascertained that each of the two machines, at the opposite ends of the tunnel, will excavate to the extent of twenty-two feet a-day, and it is estimated that the whole excavation will be completed in four years. The gallery to be perforated by the machines will be 13 feet wide by 7 feet high, and this once cut through, the bore will be enlarged by ordinary means to 25 feet in width and 19 feet in height, and a double line of rails laid. The estimated cost of this great tunnel is only 13,804,942*fr.* (£562,197). It is to be immediately commenced at the north entrance."—*Builder*.

COMPARATIVE COST OF SWORDS AND PLOUGH-SHARES.—The *Era* says:—"It is estimated that all the agricultural labour done in England, in 1848, cost £18,200,000; and official returns show that the cost of our naval and military establishments for the same year was £18,500,000, that is, £3,00,000 more than for all our golden harvests and to the 700,000 labourers who produce them. Grave considerations must arise from such a state of things."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 5, Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord STANLEY laid on the table the resolution which he intends to bring forward for discussion on Friday, relative to the Greek blockade. In this resolution, the duty of the Government to watch over the rights of British subjects in all parts of the world is acknowledged, but a regret expressed that certain claims, doubtful in amount or legality, should have been enforced by coercion, and the good understanding between England and other powers thereby endangered.

The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill was reported as amended in committee, and, after some miscellaneous discussion, agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past six.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. O'CONNOR gave notice, for an early day, of a motion for enforcing the propriety of adopting the six points of the charter: namely, equal electoral districts, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, no property qualification for members, and the payment of representatives.

In reply to Mr. H. BAILLIE, Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed, on the part of the Government, having made any general demand of compensation from the Greek treasury for damages suffered by British subjects, and entered at some length into the accepted interpretations of international law, to show what were and what were not injuries inflicted upon foreigners residing in any country which their own sovereigns could make just grounds of claim for compensation.

Mr. B. COCHRANE inquired if any steps had been taken by the Government to secure to British subjects the payment of the interest upon the Greek loan? Lord PALMERSTON replied in the negative, explaining that the solvency of Greece was under the guarantee of the three protecting powers.

Mr. GREGAN moved for a select committee to make inquiry in regard to the grants from the public funds to certain charitable institutions in Dublin. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, and opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the ground that the fullest information upon the subject was already before the House. The motion was negatived.

IRISH POOR LAW.

Mr. FRENCH moved a series of resolutions relative to the poor-law in Ireland, recommending a return to the system of indoor relief as practised in 1838, declaring that the taxing powers now vested in the vice-guardians were objectionable, and their administration extravagant; and that it was unjust to throw upon the land alone the maintenance of the Irish poor.

Lord NAAS, in seconding the resolutions, contended that the power of granting indiscriminate out-door relief tended to retard the improvement which was now gradually becoming manifest in Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE excused himself from the necessity of tracing the past history of the poor-law by the fact, that the topics referred to in the resolutions before them, and especially the question of out-door relief, had been recently investigated before a committee, and debated in the Legislature at ample length. Without expressing any abstract approval of the system, he contended that the late introduction of out-door relief had been absolutely necessary to avert the most deplorable sacrifice of human life. It was, however, only admitted under the overwhelming pressure of distress; and at present the relief of paupers out of the act was much diminished, that of able-bodied persons having decreased from 168,000 on May the 12th, 1849, to only 102 in the corresponding week this year. The right honourable baronet proceeded to vindicate the vice-guardians from the charge of mal-administration and extravagance, and enlarged upon the difficulty of the position in which they found themselves during the crisis of the Irish famine. As that country was now improving, he trusted that the resolutions would not be persisted with, as they might retard the consolidation of the new industrial condition of the people, without holding out the prospect of any practical result.

Colonel DUNNE supported the resolutions; which were opposed by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD and Mr. P. SCROPE. The latter hon. gentleman added a variety of details relative to the mismanagement of the Castlebar workhouse.

Sir L. O'BRIEN defended the guardians of the incalculated unions.

The House then divided—For the resolutions, 65; Against, 90—25.

The report on the Railway Abandonment Bill was brought up, and two new clauses, having reference to Scotland, added, the discussion of the amended bill being postponed by consent until the third reading.

On the motion for the second reading of the Tenements Recovery (Ireland) Bill, Mr. P. SCROPE remonstrated against passing, at the present conjuncture, a measure designed to facilitate the process of ejectment in Ireland. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. O'FLAHERTY opposed the measure as being ill-timed. Mr. HATCHELL also considered the bill unnecessary, as the Irish law already offered sufficiently ready means for dispossessing tenants of their holdings at the will of their landlords. A miscellaneous discussion ensued, in which Mr. MONSIELL, Mr. HAMILTON, Col. DUNNE, Lord NAAS, Mr. ROCHE, Mr. GREGAN, Mr. SADLER, Mr. ST. GEORGES, and Mr. NAPIER, took part. Ultimately Mr. FAWCEN

declined to persevere with his measure against the opposition now offered to it, and the amendment being agreed to, the bill was lost.

The House adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The new electoral law was published in the *Moniteur*, of Monday, signed by the President of the Republic, and countersigned by the Minister of Justice, which sets at rest all doubt about the President's course in this matter, and extinguishes the rumour of his secret opposition to the law.—In the negotiations on the Greek affair the following is said to have been the understanding agreed to on both sides. The English cabinet, at the express demand of the French Government, and to prove the value which it attaches to the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries, gives full liberty to Greece to claim the application of such of the clauses of the convention of London as shall appear to her more favourable than the corresponding ones of the treaty of the 27th of April.

THE SAXON GOVERNMENT, on the 25th ult., formally apprized the Prussian Cabinet of its retirement from the Bund.

THE CONFERENCE OF PREACHERS OF THE PRUSSIAN CHURCH had voted an address of congratulation and support to the Bishop of Exeter for his conduct in the Gorham case.

THE LAST DANISH CONFERENCE, like the others that preceded it, produced no result. The negotiators meet but to differ, and there is now no hope of a settlement of the question in Berlin.

Kossuth's CHILDREN left Pesth, by steamer, on the 26th ult., for Kutayah, in Asia Minor, where their parents are. They were accompanied to the quay by a crowd of persons, who bade them farewell in the most touching manner.

THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION, which has for so many years distracted Upper Canada, is not to be made a Ministerial measure, as the Upper Canadian supporters of the Administration were led to believe. This is the great weakness of the Ministry. The Upper Canadian section of it are almost pledged to their supporters to apply the clergy reserves to the general purposes of the province, while Mr. Lafontaine, who owes his influence to the priesthood, will not allow the Cabinet to assume this responsibility, and threatens to resign if it does so. The reason of this is, that the priesthood enjoys many exclusive privileges, and objects to any agitation of questions of the character above referred to.—*Canadian correspondent of the Daily News*.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—This morning's papers contain a copy of a letter from Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to the Vice-Chancellor, explaining his views with respect to the proposed Government commission. The following extract contains the pith of the communication:—

Although I had hoped that the university would have been allowed to go on in their course of self-improvement, without any extraneous interference, now that I find the Government irrevocably pledged to the issue of the commission, I would recommend the authorities of the university not to meet it with opposition, but rather to take it as the expression, on the part of the Crown and the Parliament, of a natural desire to be accurately informed upon the present state of institutions so closely connected with, and of such vital importance to, the best interests of the nation; and to take a pride in showing to those who have indulged in attacks against them, that they have conscientiously and zealously fulfilled the great task entrusted to them.

BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.—Yesterday evening a meeting of electors of Finsbury was held at the racket-ground of the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, to take into consideration the present state of the representation of the borough: R. Southey, Esq., in the chair. A pause of some duration now occurred, no one appearing prepared to move any resolution, and some impatience was manifested in the meeting, accompanied by cries of "Are you going to move any resolution?" After considerable confusion, Mr. J. R. Taylor came forward, and, amidst great interruption, which precluded the possibility of his making a regular speech, moved a resolution to the effect:—

That the meeting hailed with pleasure and satisfaction the return of their members to their duties, and expressed a hope that their health would enable them to continue to do so, but if not, appealing to their honour and integrity to resign.

Mr. Dick seconded the resolution; and Mr. Moore then moved an amendment, to the effect:—

That the meeting deeply lamented the protracted illness which had deprived them of the services of their members, and expressed a sincere hope that their restoration to health would enable them to resume their duties, but if not, they would leave it to their own sense of honour as to how long they would retain their seats.

He proposed this amendment simply because the resolution did not contain any expression of considerable regret at the illness which had caused the absence of their members from Parliament. Mr. E. G. Smith seconded the amendment. After addresses from Mr. Green, who denounced Mr. Wakley as "the greatest political counterfeit that was ever imposed on a borough," Mr. Lee, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Dr. Epps, and Mr. Benbow, the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, June 5.

We are moderately supplied with Foreign Grain this week. The trade is to-day very firm for every article, some of our country markets being on the advance for grain, particularly grain.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,290 qrs.; Foreign 7,640 qrs. Barley—English, 130 qrs.; Foreign, 2,470 qrs. Oats—English, 860 qrs.; Foreign, 11,350 qrs. Flour—1,816 sacks.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—In the Arches Court on Friday, Dr. Addams said he was instructed, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, to ask further time for making the return to the motion, and he therefore prayed the Court to allow it to stand over to the next court day (Monday, June 10). The Bishop of Exeter had no desire to slight the authority of the Court in not complying with its orders; but he was desirous of obtaining the opinion of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Badeley, whether an application for prohibition should be made to the Court of Exchequer. That opinion, it was expected, would be obtained during the day. The Court was aware that the question raised by the application for the prohibition was whether the appeal had been directed to the right Court—whether the Queen, by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, had power to entertain such appeal? If no proceedings are taken on those opinions, he (Dr. Addams) would undertake that before the next Court day the return to the motion should be made. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust: Am I to understand, Dr. Addams, if no proceedings are taken in the Court of Exchequer, that the order of the Court will be obeyed? Dr. Addams: Most certainly, sir. Sir H. J. Fust: What do you say to that, Mr. Bowdler? (Mr. Gorham's proctor.) Mr. Bowdler: I do not feel it necessary to oppose the motion. Sir H. J. Fust: Let the case stand over till the next Court day.

MR. OCTAVIUS RYLAND, a well-dressed middle-aged man, of gentlemanly appearance, has been committed, charged with sending threatening letters to the Rev. Dr. Collyer, the minister of Rye-lane chapel, Peckham, to extort money.

MR. EDWARD KENEALY, a barrister-at-law, was sentenced at the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, to one month's imprisonment for ill-treating his illegitimate son, a child aged six years.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Three out of four of the Judges of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench—viz., the Chief-Justice, and Judges Cramp-ton and Moore—have decided in favour of the *mandamus* applied for to be issued to the Town Council, calling on them to elect a Lord Mayor in place of Mr. Reynolds. Judge Perrin dissented.

LITERATURE AND THE POLICE COURT.—The grand daughter of the well-known author of "Elements of Navigation," John Robertson, Esq., has applied for relief at the Lambeth Police Court. She is described as "an aged and enfeebled female of lady-like manners." Mr. Robertson was librarian to the Royal Society when he died. His daughter, the mother of the present applicant, married the son of a clergyman, who left her with a young family totally unprovided for. An unsuccessful effort was made to procure a pension from the Admiralty. Testimonials were received from Admirals Sir Edward Codrington, Sir C. Malcolm, Sir T. B. Martin, and other distinguished officers, expressive of the deepest sympathy with the distressing situation of the grand-daughters of so distinguished a man, "one who, by his writings, had conferred such benefits on the naval profession." Mr. Elliott gave her £5 out of the poor-box. The letter from Admiral Beaufort said that no man in England ever did so much for the improvement of seamen as the celebrated John Robertson. His book was the first work that placed practical navigation on the basis of science; "it taught the sailor to understand the empirical processes he was employing, and it has remained to this day the text-book from which all succeeding treatises have more or less borrowed their materials." And all that these distinguished officers could afford to give, was "the hearty sympathy of, yours very truly, &c."!

ADVERTISING SWINDLERS.—At the end of last week, the police had in custody no fewer than four of the swindlers who have been extracting money from young men by pretending to appoint to situations. On Friday, Sparkes, Nixon, Wright, and Campbell, were brought before the Bow-street magistrate. Evidence was heard to show that the prisoners were leagued together in their nefarious practices; and several witnesses gave strong testimony of the fraudulent conspiracy in which they had been engaged. Mr. Jardine was occupied the greater part of Tuesday and Wednesday in taking the depositions in due form; he then committed the prisoners for trial—bail to be permitted if they can get sureties. They behaved with great levity and impudence.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Quite unexpectedly, Mr. William Fagan, one of the members of the city of Cork, has announced his intention of vacating his seat upon the first opportunity that arises after the Irish Franchise Bill becomes law.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE SANDS.—A party of ladies and gentlemen left Manchester to spend the Whitsuntide holidays at Morecombe Bay. On Friday se'nnight, the whole party, ten in number, with two servants, crossed the bay in a boat, to Grange. Five ladies and two gentlemen returned over the sands; but the other three gentlemen attempted to recross the water late at night. They had to pass some distance over the sand to gain the boat; the tide rose upon them; they were soon surrounded by water, and all perished; their cries, heard by two men at least, having brought no aid. The sufferers were, Mr. North, son of a land-agent, who was of the party, but returned over the sands; Mr. Alfred Coates, son of a retired cotton merchant; Mr. Porter, and the two men-servants.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY remain in perfect seclusion at rural Osborne.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. W. G. C. Eliot, now an unpaid *attaché* to the British Ministry at Hanover, is appointed to the same position at Madrid. Mr. Horace Turner is appointed Member of Council at Antigua, in the room of Mr. Paul Horsford, deceased.—*Observer*.

THE LORD-CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION.—After what has passed in the House on the subject, we were prepared for what we have heard reported as determined upon, and which we give credit to—that the seals are to be put in commission of Lord Langdale, Baron Rolfe, and others, to afford time for the arrangements that are to be made for separating the Speakership of the House of Lords from the office of Lord-Chancellor. We are confident that this determination will be received with satisfaction by the whole community, who have long desired that the Lord-Chancellor should have no duties to occupy his time which are incompatible with the administration of justice in a country like this, with such great interests involved. The improvement of the Court of Chancery, the most important court in these realms, is what we hail with satisfaction. Baron Cottenham, it is said, is to receive the title of Earl Cottenham.—*Daily News*.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—Government has determined on giving further aid to the construction of Irish railways. The Exchequer Loan Commissioners intimated on Friday to the directors of the Belfast Junction Company that they intend advancing them on the security of the line, at 5 per cent. interest, £100,000; and an additional £15,000 or £20,000, should it be required for the purpose of constructing the suggested bridge over the river Boyne.—*Observer*.

THE WHIPPER-IN-SHIP.—We understand that Mr. Tufnell, Secretary of the Treasury, has intimated to the Government an intention of resigning his office before the expiration of the session. It has long been felt that the services of that gentleman entitled him to move in a much higher Ministerial sphere. Rumours are afloat as to his successor. Names have been mentioned, but we incline to believe that the post will be conferred, at no distant period, upon Colonel Romilly, member for Canterbury.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

PRINCE ALBERT has, it is stated, recently sent an able paper to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on "The Sewerage of Towns," in which his Royal Highness develops a plan for filtering the sewers at convenient intervals, thus accumulating in convenient tanks a rich and valuable manure, and liberating the water from all mechanical admixture of impurity.

GENERAL CABRERA, who for so many years supported the cause of legitimacy in Spain, was on Wednesday married to Miss Marianne Richards, only child and heiress of the late Robert Vaughan Richards, Esq. Lord John Manners officiated as the bridegroom's "best friend" at St. George's Church. The bride, it is said, has a fortune of £25,000 a year.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON THE WINDOW-TAX.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday week, on the subject of the window-tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, stated that the difficulty of removing the tax was a fiscal one, and that it was not so easy to substitute a house-tax as the deputation seemed to think. He stated that there were 487,000 houses which at present paid the window-tax, while there were 3,000,000 of houses that did not pay the tax. To impose, therefore, a tax on 3,000,000 of houses borne by 487,000 only was a difficulty that any Chancellor of the Exchequer might well shrink from. He admitted that there were many sanitary evils produced by the tax, but could not hold out any hope of a modification of the tax this session.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO had an interview with Earl Grey on Wednesday.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—The Commercial Association of Manchester have received a small consignment of five bales of indigenous cotton from Natal, to dispose of in this market. It is of rather a darkish yellow colour, but the staple is long, and in the present state of the market it is valued at 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. These dribblers continue to possess an interest here, as showing that attention is attracted to the possibility of cotton growing in various countries, though considerable incredulity exists as to any large permanent supply being likely to be had for many years to come which shall serve to fall back upon in case the American market should again fail us.

THE DEFUNCT PALACE COURT.—It is understood that the Treasury has awarded to each of the four barristers of the Palace Court the sums they paid for the purchase of their places. Mr. Best, M.P., paid £2,000 for his appointment as one of the four, and was the last purchase allowed. The attorneys and officers of the defunct court are waiting for compensation.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—On Wednesday afternoon, at the city of Bristol, Mr. G. C. Harril, auctioneer, sold the reversion or remainder in fee simple of an estate situated in the parishes of Marlborough and West Alvington, South Devon, for the sum of £3,020, the reserved price upon which, and at which the biddings commenced, being only £1,500.

LITERATURE.

PERIODICALS.

WE regret that the demand made on our space by the reports of the May meetings, obliged us to omit our accustomed notice of the magazines. We cannot urge the same reason now, but the same cause having occasioned a considerable arrears of literary criticism, we are reluctantly compelled to make the same omission now. This must also be our excuse for passing by the recent numbers of the *BRITISH QUARTERLY* and *NORTH BRITISH REVIEWS*, the contents of which we should have been glad to canvass.

We cannot, however, refer to the periodicals without expressing sincere satisfaction at Dr. Price's resumption of the editorship of the *ECLECTIC REVIEW*, and a hope that his health may be equal to the task. He has applied himself to that task in no abashed or craven spirit, but with a full reliance on the candour and good sense of the public, who have appreciated at their real value "the efforts which have been made to destroy the journal and to damage his reputation." We quote the following passage from the editorial postscript in the number for May:—

I should stand degraded in my own esteem, and be consciously unworthy of the confidence of others, if I met the impudent assumption of Dr. Campbell by aught else than contemptuous silence. He has misread my character if he supposes I shall meet his self-imposed dictatorship in any other way.

To my readers I have only to say, What the *Eclectic* has been during the thirteen years of my editorship, it will continue to be. In principle there will be no change. It will be the same unflinching advocate of ecclesiastical and political progress which it has ever been since 1836; while it will subordinate all other interests to the paramount claims of that remedial economy which has been mercifully vouchsafed to our world. It becomes me, in all frankness, to add, that the exhibition recently furnished, while it deepens my disgust at the uncharitableness and intolerance sometimes veiled under an affected zeal for evangelical truth, will so far influence my conduct as a journalist, as to render the *Eclectic* more determinately hostile than ever to the coarseness and bigotry, the mental serfdom and religious dictatorship, which are attempted to be advanced amongst us. Though my health requires repose, I shall remain at my post so long as this conflict lasts. The public shall have the means of judging for themselves between me and my assailant, and I have no fear of the verdict that will be pronounced.

Of the *ART JOURNAL* we may just say, in three lines, that this month's number contains no less than between forty and fifty pages of careful criticism on the exhibition of the Royal Academy and of the two Water Colour societies.

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary. By GENERAL KLAPKA, late Secretary at War to the Hungarian Commonwealth, &c. Translated from the Original MS. by OTTO WENCKSTERN. Vol. II. London: C. Gilpin.

WE have already spoken in terms of high praise of the former volume of General Klapka's memoir; but now that the complete work is before us, we are able more fully to appreciate its merits, and with increased confidence to commend it, as supplying the want of accurate knowledge of the causes, commencement, and consecutive events, of the Hungarian war, which must have been felt by the greater number of those in whom the struggle and its catastrophe excited deep sympathy, and who now regard the future of this great and valorous people with a patient yet expectant interest—a hope deferred, but not destroyed.

It may be necessary to remind our readers that the previous volume commenced with a survey of some of the principal features of the national history, and then detailed the course of the war during the four months of April to the close of July, 1849. The present volume opens with a letter received by Klapka, on the 1st of August, from Goergey, in which he appears to intimate his belief in the possibility of saving Hungary. A propitious day followed on the 3rd, when Klapka's troops defeated the enemy on the left bank of the Danube, with great decision, taking much booty, and a large number of trophies. This intelligence was forwarded to Kossuth and Goergey, with a promise to raise and bring into the field a force of 30,000 men, in addition to the necessary garrison for Komorn, of which Klapka was then Commandant. But the splendid victory, and its cheering omens, were unknown to both Kossuth and Goergey, until the fatal crisis was past—Kossuth heard of them on *Turkish ground*, and Goergey at Grosswardein, "after the consummation of the great and deplorable sacrifice!" Meanwhile, Klapka entered Raab, recruited his forces, and planned an expedition "likely to awe the Austrian Government, and to command the attention of Europe." On the 11th of August he reviewed his troops, "splendid soldiers, tried in war, and full of courage and hope." They heard, with exultation and thundering cheers, that they were on the eve of fresh battles and victories. This same day it was announced to Hungary by Goergey, who had been made Dictator, in hope of subduing the dissensions which, from an early period, threatened the destruction of the cause, that "the wise and in-

scrutable decrees of Providence had sentenced them to ruin!" While Klapka and his officers, at a merry feast, drank health and prosperity to Kossuth and Goergey, to the liberation of their country, and her future greatness—a peasant arrived, worn and travel-stained, insisting on an interview. He proved to be the Speaker of the Lower House, and bore the news that all was lost. Klapka kept to himself the overwhelming intelligence, and concentrated his troops, to their surprise and disappointment, in Komorn; and on the 18th of August received information that Goergey had made an unconditional surrender. Then came officers from Goergey's camp, who confirmed the bad news, and spread grief and dismay among the troops. On the evening of the following day, the bearer of an Austrian flag of truce, brought Klapka a summons to capitulate. Such negotiations were refused, only to give room for the deeper despair excited in the Komorn garrison by the reception of the journals containing Kossuth's parting words to the nation, and the address of Goergey. Notwithstanding it was evident that Kossuth had given up all hope, Komorn still held out. A letter from Goergey to Klapka explained and defended his surrender, and recommended the latter to act in like manner. The month of September passed away in negotiations—offers to capitulate on certain conditions—an attempt to assassinate Klapka, by an Austrian spy—fresh summonses from Haynau—commencement of hostilities, and again negotiations, by which the capitulation was concluded. The events of this trying and depressing catastrophe of the war are narrated in detail, and with a feeling which reflects the highest honour on him who was thus painfully, but proudly, the last defender of his country's liberties. The surrender of the fortress of Komorn is thus described:—

"Before I surrendered the last stronghold of our liberty, I thought it my duty to bring a tribute of gratitude and friendship. For this purpose I ordered the whole of the garrison to meet in parade and attend a funeral service in commemoration of our brethren who fell in the war of liberation. For the last time my troops met under arms; for the last time were they assembled beneath the victorious banners which so often led the way through the fiercest contention of battle. The requiem which was chanted for our comrades was chanted for us, for we all buried our happiness and our hopes. When the service was over, and when the first division defiled before me in sorrow and silence, it seemed as if the soldiers felt that my grief was even greater than their own, and rallying for the last time, their trembling lips uttered a loud and thundering *Ejlen!* to the beloved and the forlorn—to our country! . . . I published the following general order to the army:—

"Comrades! There is a weight on my heart in addressing you, as I do, for the last time, for my thoughts of you are bound up in thoughts of so much joy and so much sorrow, of glory gained by the blood of such numbers of patriots!

"It is not long since we entered on our glorious path. While we sacrificed our private feelings and interests, we struggled to gain the goal at which to aim was our duty. We did what men can do, and we need not fear to meet either God's judgment or that of the world. But the decrees of fate were unpropitious to our cause. We leave the path on which patriotism strewed so many flowers,—we leave it, because our blood cannot now benefit the country. We leave that path on the bidding of the country, for in future, too, it will stand in need of its sons; we leave it because we owe our country a sacred duty, and because that country's sole comfort lies in our unalterable affection.

"Comrades! remain, as you have been, the pillars and lovers of Hungary! You have manfully, perseveringly, and to the last, laboured in the task which was imposed upon you. If you yielded, it was because necessity willed it so. May this reflection be a comfort to you: let your hearts cease from sorrowing, for your honour is safe. Receive the country's warmest thanks for your manly resolution, and with it receive my sincerest and most heartfelt adieus. May God be with you!"

GEORGE KLAPKA."

The surrender of the fortress took place according to agreement, and on the second day the following *rencontre* took place:—

"I met General Haynau accidentally in the *tête de pont* on the Danube. He had just come from Atsh to examine the works and entrenchments in and around Komorn. We conversed for a long time, but our conversation turned solely on the strength and the natural advantages of the fortress, and on the battles of the 2nd and 11th of July. What he said bore the expression of so much humanity, that I was tempted to discover in his features a desire for reconciliation with the conquered country. No thoughts of revenge seemed to lurk on his brow. And yet it was he who, showing in this instance and in the course of his negotiations with our commissioners, a most hypocritical sympathy and affection for Hungary, so far belied his assertions, that, but a few days later, he concurred with his Emperor in hanging and butchering the noblest men of the nation, as if they were so many thieves and incendiaries. Revenge will rise from the ashes of these murdered men! . . . On the evening of the 4th of October my troops had left the fortress, and the proud and pure tricolor of Hungary was replaced by the soiled black and yellow Austrian banner, which flagged from the walls. On the morning of the 5th, most of the divisions were on their way to their homes. Every man of them received a warrant of safety. . . . Such a 'warrant,' surmounted by the double-headed eagle of Austria, was placed in my hands; and on the afternoon of the 5th, I took a sorrowful leave of my friends, and proceeded to Gonyo and Pressburg, where I was instructed to wait, until it should please the authorities to provide me with a passport for England."

The next chapter is occupied with personal

sketches, and is not the least valuable and interesting part of the work. These sketches give a vivid reality to the grouping of the illustrious men who prominently appear in the scenes of the war; and attract us, also, to the large-hearted man who has thus delineated his great compatriots with impartial and noble devotedness. We wish we had room to transfer the pages which relate to Count Batthyányi—whose tragical fate is recorded with soul-moving power—to Aulich, to Damjanich, and to Nagy Shandor. From the general body of the work might also be gathered together glimpses of that most wonderful man of modern times, whose name will be associated with this great struggle more intimately than any other, and will be one of those familiar synonyms for virtue and patriotism which the world will delight to keep in sacred and lasting memory—Louis Kossuth. It is to General Klapka's praise that he delights to honour the brave in battle and the strong in counsel, with a never-jealous, never-detracting admiration; and that he so often recalls the image of Kossuth, with his glowing enthusiasm, and "that mysterious power which enabled him, in spite of misfortunes and wretchedness, to instil fresh courage and fresh hopes into the hearts of his countrymen." We wish, too, that we could give the speech of Kossuth contained in the Appendix, with other documentary matters full of important information.

One cannot but feel that General Klapka's view of the events and desirable ends of this war, as well as of its failure, and the combined causes of that failure, is thoroughly characteristic of the soldier. His appreciation of men, though finely impartial, is marked by qualities and sympathies of mind of wholly military development: in short, he thinks, feels, and writes, as an uncompromising soldier. Yet it is impossible not to be won by the self-sacrificing generosity, the high-souled nobility, the fervent patriotism, which he ever evinces.

He has produced a work of undeniable importance—full of facts and documents for the future historian; assisting our comprehension of the principles and objects of the war; presenting a panoramic view of operations which were but imperfectly known from the conflicting intelligence published in the journals of the day; bringing the successive events before us in their connexion and relative importance; and raising us to the standing-place from which the history of Hungary in coming years must be surveyed. It is written with terseness and force, yet with elegance and perspicuity; and will add a repute worth obtaining to the military renown which General Klapka has already won. We may also again speak with satisfaction of the ease and purity of the English into which the translator has rendered the author's manuscript.

The impression left on our minds by the records of this melancholy and ill-fated struggle is that old one in which we imagine every thoughtful man will share—that the greatest national questions will not suffer the arbitration of the sword; and that international disputes cannot be permanently adjusted by war. What is the history of the last two years but a declaration that the principles on which governments have been administered have become aged and outworn, and that others, deeper-founded, with more potent agencies thence arising, must draw the boundaries and rule the destinies of nations, ere long time shall pass? "And the Desire of All Nations shall come."

Phases of Faith: or, Passages from the History of my Creed. By F. W. NEWMAN, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. London: John Chapman.

MR. NEWMAN is well-known as the author of two books—"The History of the Hebrew Monarchy," almost the whole of which we are prepared to resist, sentence by sentence, with the most decided antagonism; and "The Soul, her Sorrows and her Aspirations," which discloses a spiritual experience so peculiarly deep and impressive, as to demand reverence and sympathy. The judgment of the present work will, in every case, be likely to be influenced by the effect produced on the reader's mind by these previous works of the author. But it is not a book to be judged by passion or prejudice. It deserves to be received with calm, respectful regard, for its evident sincerity and desire of truth. So far as it is an autobiography, the study of an individual mind in its most important aspect, it has deeply interested us, and cannot prove unprofitable to thoughtful readers; so far as it is an argument, we must freely say, that it does not appear to us to contain anything solid or convincing. These "phases of faith" are not in any way novel or remarkable, unless as successively occurring within a comparatively brief period in the history of a single mind. The author's youthful creed was a dogmatic Episcopalian Evangelicism, from which he passed through various stages, numbered by him as six periods—of strivings after a more primitive Christianity; the abandonment of Calvinism, as neither Evangelical nor true; the renunciation of the religion of the letter, or faith grounded in the inspiration and infallibility of the Scriptures; the refusal of faith at second-hand, or the reception of moral truth in obedience to ap-

parent miracle, or on the testimony of others who themselves believed; and, finally, of the entire rejection of historical Christianity as any part of religion.

In tracing the progress of the author's opinions, we often observe angles at which we think he struck off into bye-paths of doubt and denial, when an alternative existed, clearly solving the difficulties and satisfying the requirements of the case. We are, therefore, unable to hold him as free from liability to condemnation as he believes himself to be; for while we concede the injustice and mischievousness of confounding a man's spiritual state with intellectual conclusions which are dependent on "questions of learning, history, and criticism," we recognize also the truth that moral sympathies and predispositions determine the character and amount of evidence necessary to establish a given point, and often preclude the admission, or reject the force, of evidence which, to a less biassed mind, shall prove sufficiently and irreversibly demonstrative. Those whose faith is deeply-rooted and of some tenacity, will feel many surprises at the seeming looseness with which the author's convictions lay side by side in his mind, and the ease with which, apparently, they have been shifted. But it is just those whose faith has rooted amidst storms and sore trials who will feel most charity and affectionate sympathy for the author in his adoption of positions which they attack and conclusions which they deprecate. We might say to them, "See here what rock-foundations of faith, what abysses of truth, remain unknown to the most rational and logical doubter; strengthen and discipline yourselves by the study he affords you." By this we do not mean to sit in judgment on Mr. Newman's conscience, or his spiritual state—it would be infidelity in him to refuse conclusions to which he thinks sincere investigations have compelled him; but we may employ those results, and the processes by which they were reached, for a purpose separate from his own, without impugning his honesty or denouncing the use which he has made of his freedom. Yet we cannot think that this book will aid sound reflection or unprejudiced inquiry; on the contrary, it is adapted to hinder independence and heart-truthfulness in such as have a faith rooted only by the wayside and in stony places, where there is not much depth of earth.

As a history of the formation of opinions, it has quite an independent value and pregnant interest; and suggestively teaches how much the last product of thought depends on reactions from the unsatisfying and artificial creed of youth—the checks and hindrances received from grave formalists and inconsistent theorists—the powerful operation of other minds—the treatment experienced from sectarian and illiberal feeling—and the over-balance of habit-loaded faculties and characteristic tendencies of the mind.

We make the following extract, as interesting for its account of one whose course has not been less subject to animadversion than the author's, and because it tells how early the brothers Newman parted from each other, on the path of religious inquiry:—

"One person there was at Oxford, who might have seemed my natural adviser; his name, character, and religious peculiarities have been so made public property, that I need not shrink to name him:—I mean my elder brother, the Rev. John Henry Newman. As a warm-hearted and generous brother, who exercised towards me paternal cares, I esteemed him and felt a deep gratitude; as a man of various culture and peculiar genius, I admired and was proud of him; but my doctrinal religion impeded my loving him as much as he deserved, and even justified my feeling some distrust of him. He never showed any strong attachment towards those whom I regarded as spiritual persons: on the contrary, I thought him stiff and cold towards them. Moreover, soon after his ordination, he had startled and distressed me by adopting the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration; and in rapid succession worked out views which I regarded as full-blown 'Popery.' I speak of the years 1823-6: it is strange to think that twenty years more had to pass before he learnt the place to which his doctrines belonged.

"In the earliest period of my Oxford residence, I fell into uneasy collision with him concerning Episcopal powers. I had, on one occasion, dropped something disrespectful against bishops, or a bishop—something which, if it had been said against a clergyman, would have passed unnoticed: but my brother checked and reproved me,—as I thought, very unconstructively,—for 'wanting reverence towards bishops.' I knew not then, and I know not now, why bishops, as such, should be more revered than common clergymen; or clergymen, as such, more than common men. In the world, I expected pomp and vain show, and formality, and counterfeits; but of the Church, as Christ's own kingdom, I demanded reality, and could not digest legal fictions. I saw round me what sort of young men were preparing to be clergymen: I knew the attractions of family 'livings' and fellowships, and of a respectable position and undefinable hopes of preferment. I farther knew, that when youths had become clergymen through a great variety of mixed motives, bishops were selected out of these clergy on avowedly political grounds; it therefore amazed me how a man of good sense should be able to set up a duty of religious veneration towards bishops. I was willing to honour a Lord Bishop as a peer of parliament; but his office was to me no guarantee of spiritual eminence. To find my brother thus stop my mouth, was a puzzle; and impeded all free speech towards him. In fact, I very soon left off the attempt at intimate religious intercourse with him, or asking counsel as of one who could sympathize.

"We talked, indeed, a great deal on the surface of religious matters; and on some questions I was overpowered and received a temporary bias from his superior knowledge; but as time went on, and my own intellect ripened, I distinctly felt that his arguments were too fine-drawn and subtle, often elaborately missing the moral points and the main points, to rest on some ecclesiastical fiction; and his conclusions were to me so marvelous and painful, that I constantly thought I had mistaken him. In short, he was my senior by a very few years; nor was there any elder resident at Oxford, accessible to me, who united all the qualities which I wanted in an adviser. Nothing was left for me but to cast myself on Him who is named the Father of Lights, and resolve to follow the light which He might give, however opposed to my own prejudices, and however I might be condemned by men. This solemn engagement I made in early youth, and neither the frowns nor the grief of my brethren can make me ashamed of it in my manhood."

Italy in the Nineteenth Century. By JAMES WHITESIDE, Esq. Second Edition.

We are glad to see that this valuable work has reached a second edition, and to embrace the opportunity which it affords of drawing the public attention to one of its most important sections. We allude to the brief, but masterly sketch of the great reforms brought about in Tuscany by the young Grand Duke Leopold, afterwards, for two years, Emperor of Austria. The whole of this sovereign's history might be studied with much advantage by all governments; but his suppression of the war establishments of his country is the great fact which we now wish to bring before the minds of our readers. The account of so extraordinary an experiment will be best given in Mr. Whiteside's own words, premising that the date when these events took place was 1780:—

"In this year the military force was re-organized. Leopold having perfect confidence in the affection of his subjects, wished to repose in them the charge of the public safety; in this view he disbanded the whole garrison and artillery corps of Florence, and other troops, and organized in their stead four companies of civilians, to whom he granted privileges. The like was effected in Pisa, and, consequently, the war department in the State was suppressed. I may stop to express my astonishment at the boldness of this reformation, a thing unequalled in the history of Europe,—a sovereign dispensing with all standing armies, and confiding the defence, nay, the existence, of his government to the protection of those for whose benefit it existed; but Leopold was conscious of the exalted motives which governed his conduct, and felt that he might confide in the affections of his people."

After enumerating other immense benefits conferred on the Tuscan states, Mr. Whiteside continues:—

"He found his country a desolate wilderness, and left it a blooming garden. Exactly as the system of Leopold was departed from, Tuscany retrograded, and exactly as it was adhered to Tuscany flourished. Would it not be well for statesmen to study his history, and imitate the glorious labours of his life? They might learn herein how to make a country great and a people happy."

We can add no higher praise than our author has himself bestowed upon Leopold the Reformer; and we will conclude by entreating every individual to remember that a nation is governed not only by its senates and its corporations—by its sovereign and its press—but also by the opinions of the great mass of the people; and that, consequently, as we beseech every one to bear in mind, that it is in their power to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of their country, by aiding the peace movement, and following the example of the wise and good who, like Leopold the Second, have been pioneers in this holy cause.

MR. COBDEN AND CAPTAIN AARON SMITH.—Some singular correspondence between Mr. Cobden, and "a friend" of Captain Aaron Smith, appears in the *Times*. The "friend," a Mr. Garbett, has been requested by Captain Smith "to wait upon" Mr. Cobden, M.P., in reference to a late speech of that hon. member in the House of Commons. Mr. Cobden replies, by requesting that as Mr. Garbett is a stranger, he will give a reference as to his respectability. Mr. Garbett refers to the Secretary of the late League, and adds—"You have availed yourself of the sacred shelter of the House of Commons to make use of language respecting my friend Captain Aaron Smith, which you well knew to be false, and which you also know you dare not have used in any other place without being certain to receive personal chastisement." To this bluster, Mr. Cobden responds—"As for such threats, I pay my police-rate in order that society may be protected against ruffianly violence, and am obliged to you for the hint. Do not suppose that I have sought to shelter myself behind the privileges of Parliament. If your friend should again obtrude his offensive presence upon a respectable body of philanthropists, as he did at the public meeting respecting the Bornean massacre, and should I chance to be on the platform, he shall be told to his face all, and more than all, that I have said in the House, unless, in the meantime, he clears his character by better arguments than menaces of physical outrage." Mr. Garbett then adopts a different tone, and enters into details of the trial of Captain Smith, with the view of showing that worthy to have been simply the prisoner of pirates, and not one of their number.

MR. SERJEANT GAZLER comes forward, it is stated, as a candidate for the borough of Portsmouth, at the next election.

From "Southey's Life" it appears that at one time he received an offer from Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, to become editor of that journal, with a salary of £2,000 per annum. He declined the post.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ORIGIN OF THE LEADING MORNING JOURNAL.—The *Times* is still in the hands of the family of its founder, and in this respect stands alone amongst the morning papers. It was commenced by John Walter, of Printing-house-square, and its first number was published on the first of January, 1788, and was a continuation of the *Daily Universal Register*, of which 938 numbers had previously appeared. Both the *Times* and its forerunner are described in the heading as being "printed logographically." This strange-looking term was applied to a patent which Walter had obtained for casting in metal whole words, instead of single letters in the usual mode, these words being placed side by side by the working printer, instead of leaving him to compose with single letters. In short, Walter used stereotyped words, and parts of words, instead of separate metal letters. This new mode is described in a pamphlet, printed by this process, and published in 1783, by a compositor named H. Johnson, one of its inventors. Walter, who is spoken of as "part contriver of this new method," patented it, and then went to work to bring the plan into use. He evidently worked with great energy and perseverance, and, like all projectors, was sanguine of success. The advantages expected to be gained by the logographic mode were, that the orthographical errors would be far less than by ordinary printing; indeed, that they must be almost impossible in the majority of cases; that less time and labour would be required; and, consequently, that printing would be cheaper. But a practical difficulty arose, and many jokes were made at the expense of the new plan. It was said that the orders to the type-founder ran after this fashion:—"Send me a hundred weight, made up in separate pounds, of heat, cold, wet, dry, murder, fire, dreadful robbery, atrocious outrage, fearful calamity, and alarming explosion. Another hundred would be made up of honourable gentleman, loud cheers, gracious majesty, interesting female, and so on." But neither jokes nor difficulties were regarded by Walter. He brought out, on the first of January, 1785, the *Daily Universal Register*, printed in a new manner. This had four pages, had a halfpenny stamp, and was sold for twopence-halfpenny; and in it Mr. Walter issued a long address to the public on introducing his new paper to their notice, and, in an advertisement, returned thanks for their patronage bestowed on his "new improvements in printing."—*Hunt's Fourth Estate*.

ASCENT TO THE BALL OF ST. PETER'S, ROME.—A government order having been obtained, we started, a few mornings since, to ascend to the ball. This document is from the State office, signed by the Minister of the Interior, who, in the formula, washes his hands of all blood-guiltiness if you should fall from any of the altitudes and dash out your brains, a comfortable presage for those who are given to be nervous. The first stair, which mounts some 200 feet perpendicular to the attic, is a spiral slope which laden mules can traverse. All here is clean and white as dimity. Arrived on the roof of the attic, you find a colony of workmen and their houses, the statues of the Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, and around you a superb prospect. These colossal figures, viewed close, are rude enough: St. Matthew's thumb is an awkward bit of stone, a foot long; this gives the just effect from below. The second stair, somewhat narrower, lands you above the capitals of the pillars from which the dome springs. Here we walked round the circular balustraded gallery, and again corrected the impressions of distance. Cherubs' dove-like eyes were found to be rough uneven bricks; and mosaics, which seem exquisite from the pavement, were like a road commencing macadamization. The pavement of the church itself had dwindled to the resemblance of a chess-board, and the Baldacchino (90 feet high) seemed a child's cradle. Yet another stair, and a long one, winding between the two shells of the cupola; it is narrow, of course, but as wide as some garret-stairs. When we emerged from this, we were 400 feet above the pavement, and the great fresco at the crown of the vault lay a little under our feet. From one of the "candlestick" portals we gazed on a scene difficult to describe. Rome was reduced to compressed domes and jagged lines formed by the palace-roofs: here and there an overgrown gable or crested ruin towered above the horizontal masses, like the hull of the "Dreadnought" among our Thames lighters. Some of the shadows projected were very fine. The Tiber, apparently motionless, lay curled on the amber-tinted campagna, the Latician and Sabine hills swept the sky in undulating lines of blue, Soracte heaved a dark serrated ridge, and seaward, Ostia might be discerned crouching on the water's edge. Some fifty steps lead from hence to the metal ladder which admits you at a round orifice into the ball. Within this singular retreat you may amuse yourself with tapping at the hollow shell, and listening to the music of the spheres. The diameter is some eight or nine feet, and you can converse very comfortably on the cross-bars. People may think the above dimensions scanty for a drawing-room: I can only say, the ball is as roomy as some of the cabins in our "magnificent accommodation" steamers. After this, we descended from our altitudes as safely as the benevolent minister of the Holy See could wish.—*Francis's Journal in Italy and Sicily*.

Last night's *Gazette* announces the elevation of Lord Cottenham as Viscount and Earl, "by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in the county of Surrey, and Earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge."

GLEANINGS.

The *Arbroath Guide* endorses the paragraph about Lord Palmerston and Mr. Hume, M.P., "a pure fabrication."

The *New Englander* says, "Lottery-tickets were sold in Providence, the other day, the scheme of which was drawn on Monday week, in the State of Delaware, 'for the erection of an academy, and furnishing the Episcopal Church in George-town.'"

There is a report current in New York that Capt. Warner is about to settle in that country, having made arrangements with the American Government for the purchase of the long-range and invisible shell.

O'Donohue, the Irish rebel-leader, has started a newspaper in New South Wales. It was doing well, and promised to afford the unfortunate gentleman a good livelihood.

Among the items of the cost of the New Houses of Parliament there is £1,200 for a smoking-room. "Surely," says the *Manchester Examiner*, "for Parliamentary purposes, such extra provision is superfluous. There are some folks in Parliament, who ought to be made to 'consume their own smoke.'"

The *Times* jokes with the Protectionists upon their numerous attendance at the Derby. "The Chorus of a nation's grief, the official organs of our ruin and of our despair, were to be seen cantering about the course just as though corn were permanently sowed up to 80s. the quarter, and foreign cattle excluded from playing their part in an English bill of fare. Who could have supposed that these were the men who spend their days in the concoction of arithmetical Jeremiads, and their nights in giving utterance to the hallucinations of the morning?"

NAMES.—Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline, from the Latin—noble-minded; George, from the Greek—a farmer; Martha, from Hebrew—bitterness; the beautiful and common Mary is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water—a tear; Sophia, from Greek—wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew—a lily; Thomas, from Hebrew—a twin; Robert from German—famous in council.

LORD ERSKINE was one evening suddenly indisposed at Lady Payne's, who kindly bid him retire to lie down; on his return he presented her ladyship with the following impromptu:—

"Tis true I am ill, but need not complain;
He never knew pleasure who never knew Payne."

AN AMBIGUITY.—An Irish attorney, not proverbial for his probity, was robbed one night in going from Wicklow to Dublin. His father, next day, meeting Baron O'Grady, said, "My lord, have you heard of my son's robbery?" "No," replied the Baron, "whom did he rob?"

A Spanish gentleman is constructing a gigantic balloon at Valverde; and intends, after exhibiting it to her Majesty Queen Isabella, to make a trip to London in "one day."

A silver penny of the reign of David I., King of Scotland, was lately found at Framlington, in Northumberland. It may be remembered that David besieged and took Alnwick Castle in the year 1135.

A project is now on foot to hold a grand national regatta on the lake Windermere, the queen of lakes, at which the Cambridge, Oxford, and other clubs are expected to contend.

MR. SOYER, the recusant chef of the Reform Club cuisine, has taken out a patent for an apparatus which will enable a lady or a pic-nic party to dispense with cooks, coals, and stoves.

CALIFORNIA is described by Senator Seward, of New York, as "the youthful Queen of the Pacific, in the robes of freedom, gorgeously inlaid with gold."

EXTRAORDINARY WHITE BROCOLI.—There has been grown this season, at Mr. Martin's, Forder-green, Broadhempston, some white brocoli, measuring 3 feet 9 inches in circumference.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—This wonderful animal was exhibited to the public on Wednesday for the first time, at the Zoological Gardens.

PRINTERS' BLUNDERS.—A dancing-master, in renewing his solicitations for patronage, wished to express his obligations for past favours, when the printer, by mistake, made him say, "Most respectfully offers his shanks."

The Rev. Dr. Raphall, formerly the Jewish Rabbi at Birmingham, has settled at New York.

A large mouse was recently transmitted by post from London to Edinburgh.

A BARBER'S SHOP ON THE ATLANTIC.—On board the American steam-ship "Atlantic," there is a barber's shop for the accommodation of passengers. The ship, we believe, provides the establishment, the operator relying for remuneration upon what business he can pick up in the passages to and from the New World. The room appropriated for this purpose is at the entrance to the companion leading to the dining-room, and the barber provides neck-ties, &c., for those who may have left home in a hurry, or overlooked their lack of those necessities.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

ENVELOPE MACHINE.—We (*Manchester Examiner*) have been favoured with an inspection of a newly-invented envelope machine, patented by Remond, which is now being made at the Atlas Works (Messrs. Sharpe and Co.'s), Oxford-street. It is small and of simple construction, consisting of a "carrier," with "plunger" and "folding-box," which has on one side a stamper, continually supplied with colouring matter, and on the other a plain bit of wood, covered with felt, and supplied with gum. The whole is worked by means of bellows. In working, the paper, which has already been shaped by a die, is placed on the "carrier," from which it is immediately taken off by a powerful aspiration from the bellows, and carried forward to the "folding-box," when the "plunger" drops on it and squares it, the "stamper" and "gummer" on either side dropping simultaneously on the edges. By another operation these edges are blown down, and the envelope, now gummed and stamped, is thrown off the machine by a side opening. The machine is worked by steam, and is capable, we believe, of throwing off from fifty to sixty envelopes per minute.

Several English Capitalists have arrived in Ireland within the last two days for the purpose of inspecting lands to be sold under the Encumbered Estates Court.

MR. COBLEN, M.P.—The *Leeds Mercury* states (doubtless, from authority), there is not the slightest ground for the rumour mentioned by a correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, that Mr. Cobden is likely to take office as President of the Board of Trade, or in any other capacity.

A SHINING CHARACTER.—There is a boy in Salem so bright that his mother has to look at him through a piece of smoked glass.—*New York paper*.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LONGEVITY IN JAMAICA.—An old black man died on a property belonging to Mr. Justice Macdougall, at the advanced age of 130 years.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. John O'Connell's weekly services were, on Monday, requited with a sum of £10 8s. 6d., being nearly double the amount of the previous week's fees. The threat of shutting-up has "told" for about the sixth time since the re-ascension of the association under the leadership of the member for Limerick.

MARRIAGES.

May 16, at St. Margaret's, Leicester, Mr. CHARLES LANDER, of Bourn, Lincolnshire, to MARY, the eldest daughter of Mr. GIBBS, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

May 17, at Surrey Chapel, by the Rev. James Sherman, Mr. WILLIAM CULVERWELL, of Lambeth, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph KERN, formerly of Reading, Berks.

May 22, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Hoby, Leicestershire, by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of London, the Rev. SAMUEL ASHBY, Baptist minister of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, to SOFIA, eldest daughter of Mr. R. LAUREY, farmer, of Hoby; and niece to the Rev. Charles Lacey, Baptist missionary at Cuttack, in the province of Orissa, East Indies.

May 26, at the Protestant Free Church, New Shoreham, Sussex, by the Rev. J. E. GOOD, MARY MURPHY, his youngest daughter, to Mr. CHARLES MURPHY, chemist, of Gosport, Hants.

May 30, at Grosvenor Chapel, Cheshunt, by the Rev. T. Hill, Mr. JAMES CULVER, of Hackney, to SELINA, daughter of Mr. R. FURLONG, of Cheshunt.

May 30, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., ROBERT YALLOWSLEY BARBER, Esq., of the City-road, Finsbury, to ANNE, daughter of Mr. BARBER, Esq., of Langleybury-lodge, Barnsbury-park.

June 1, at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, by the Rev. Edward Allen, M.A., Mr. R. R. PRYOR, of the Phoenix Co. St. 20, Paternoster-row, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of B. FLAMANK, Esq., of Bedford.

June 1, at the Rev. Mr. Kennedy's Chapel, Stepney, by the Rev. G. Arnot, of Portsea, Mr. B. T. ARNOT, of London, to MARY ANN, only child of the late Mr. F. LANGLEY, of London.

DEATHS.

May 18, at Madeira, JOSEPH, the beloved son of William PATRICK, Esq., of Upper Clapton, and Limehouse.

May 27, at the house of his son-in-law, James George Taylor, Esq., 23, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, JAMES DUNCAN, Esq., late of Point-house, Blackheath, in his 68th year.

May 27, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Rev. ROBERT CALDWELL, formerly minister of the Independent Chapel at Howdon. On Friday, the deceased, who was regularly engaged in the ministry for upwards of forty years, was 73 years of age. As a preacher Mr. Caldwell was held in much affection and esteem by the people to whom he laboured; and by a large circle of friends his loss will be deplored, as that of a worthy and excellent Christian gentleman, whose life commended by its example, and whose character accorded with all the graces of his profession.

May 28, at Stoke Newington, in the 62nd year of her age, ELIZABETH ALBRIGHT, relict of the late James Albright, of the Corn Exchange and West-quare.

May 28, at Rotherham, aged 50 years, ROBERT BENTLEY, Esq., much respected and deeply lamented.

May 28, at Boulevard-sur-Mer, aged 64, HENRY CRAWLEY, Esq., late of the Canon Letter Foundry, London, and Higham-hill, Wiltshire, Essex.

May 30, in the faith and hope of the gospel, ELIZABETH, the tenderly affectionate and greatly beloved wife of the Rev. W. HOLMES, Wiltshire.

May 30, at Hammersmith, in his 79th year, Mr. DANIEL ADY, formerly of Painwick, Gloucestershire, and Chatham, Kent, father of the Rev. John Ady, London, and the Rev. Edward Ady, Leighton Buzzard. This venerable Christian had known and honoured the Saviour more than sixty years.

June 1, at Grove-house, Brixton, Surrey, Mr. FRANCIS HATCH, of Norwich, aged 82 years.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Stocks has been very brisk since our last; prices have remained firm, and there is every indication of an advance in most of the securities. The table of quotations shows a fluctuation of only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. since this day so-night. The July dividends are now tempting speculators to operate more extensively than usual, in anticipation that they will have a favourable effect on prices, and, with the increasing abundance of money, a large number of persons are purchasing for investment. Unless, therefore, insusceptible and unforeseen circumstances should occur to ruffle the smooth current of our political relations, we may see Consols again at 98, and the stock jobbing public immersed in speculation as to the probability of their reaching par. The Savings Banks and Stamp Duties Bills have considerably engaged the attention of the merchants and capitalists in the City during the past week. We are not in a position to state what is the general opinion entertained in relation to the former, but the protest of the members of the Stock Exchange against some of the many obnoxious and blundering clauses of the last edition of the latter bill is a faithful indication of the almost unanimous feeling which prevails against it in the City. If the Government should persist and succeed in carrying it through the House in its present shape, they will certainly alienate some of their best friends. We can only say that, at all events, we shall be

glad to see them alienated, though, perhaps, not by this means.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.
Excheq. Bills	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.
India Bonds	83-15	83-15	83-15	83-15	83-15	83-15
Long Annuity	83-15	83-15	83-15	83-15	83-15	83-15

The Foreign Market has been rather dull, but very little variation has taken place in prices. Dutch Stock has slightly advanced, and Mexican and Peruvian have been well maintained. There has been no material change in the other securities.

The Share Market has been very firm, an extensive business having been transacted since our last. It is a very good sign of the character of the present favourable change which has taken place that nearly all the purchases made have been on account of the public, for purposes of investment. The receipts of the Whitsun holiday week were published on Friday, and appear to have attracted buyers from their very favourable character. We ascertain from the returns that the receipts on the London and North Western Railway were £47,617 against £44,543 in the corresponding week of 1849; Eastern Counties, £17,008 against £15,866; York, Newcastle and Berwick, £15,050 against £12,907; Midland, £24,604 against £22,168; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £19,128 against £12,199; South Eastern, £13,786 against £8,068; and the returns for several of the minor lines show equally favourable results. From a calculation made by a writer of the City article in a morning journal it is found that "£271,022 was received on 5,490 miles of railway, being at the rate of £49 10s. per mile per week. For the corresponding period of last year £235,742 was received on 4,793 miles, or at the rate of £49 per week. There is thus an increase over last year of £35,280, and an increase in the mileage of 696, accompanied with an increase in the receipts of 10s. per mile per week." The advance in the price of shares since our last has been in—London and North Westerns, £4 per cent.; Great Westerns, £4 10s.; London and South Westerns and Midlands, £3; Brighton and Lancashire and Yorkshires and Caledonians, £2; Berwicks, £1 10s.; Edinburgh and Glasgow and York and North Midlands, £1; with a corresponding increase in the smaller lines.

Accounts from Bradford, Leeds and Huddersfield indicate continued prosperity in trade, but in Manchester and Macclesfield trade appears to be dull.

The following calculations, taken from a City contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Three per Cent. Reduced	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Three-and-a-quarter per Cent.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Bank Stock (div. 8 per cent. per ann.)	207	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34
India Stock (div. 10 per cent. per ann.)	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1 1/2 per cent. per day)	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14
Eastern Counties (div. 3s. per share of £20, equal to 1 1/2 per cent. per ann.)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 0
Great Western (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	59	6 15 7
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway £100 Stock (div. at the rate of 8 per cent. per ann.)	40	7 10 0
London and South Western (div. at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per ann.)	64	5 1 62
London and Brighton (div. 4 1/2 per cent. per ann.)	83	5 15 74
London and North Western (div. at the rate of 5 per cent. per ann.)	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 13 0
Midland (div. at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per ann.)	33	6 17 11
South Eastern, £10 share (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador	34
3 per Cent. Reduced	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent.	86
3 1/2 New	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent.	57
Long Annuities	84	Gracada	181
Bank Stock	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 5 per cent.	31
India Stock	270	Portuguese	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	—
June	71 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	83 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	35
		Ditto Passive	32

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	29,937,340
Government Debt	11,015,104
Other Securities	2,964,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	13,717,543
Silver Bullion	900,677
	299,997,440

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Reserve	3,067,271
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commission of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,267,063
Other Deposits	2,606,486
Seven-day and other Bills	1,166,875
	235,922,615
	235,922,615

Dated the 30th day of May, 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

PERKO, JOHN, Cross-street, Islington, furrier: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pews, Old Jewry-chambers.
JACKSON, J., Mark-lane, City, eatinghouse keeper: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street.
WESTOVER, F., Lewisham, cheesemonger: solicitors, Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-court, Whitebrook.
ADAMS, S., Birmingham, gun manufacturer: solicitor, Mr. Nalder, Bristol.
HOLMAN, A. K., Leeds, cloth manufacturer: solicitor, Messrs. E and J. M. Barrett, Leeds.
GARRETT, W. J., Bath, grocer: solicitors, Messrs. Castle and Henderson, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

SOMERVILLE, J., Kirkconnell village, Dumfriesshire, cattle dealer.
CONNAT, D., Blackford, Perthshire, grain dealer.
SAUNDERS and GRIMMOND, Dundee, merchants.
PERKINS and Co., Renfrew, paper manufacturers.
M'KEAN, W. B., Leith, merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

A. Akehurst, East Malling, baker, second and final div. of 1d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday, June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays—G. Gardner, Gravesend, tavern keeper, second and final div. of 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, on June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays—B. Lord, Blackburn, coal dealer, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, June 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—R. Ellerbeck, Pilkington, Lancashire, cotton spinner, second div. of 13-16d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, June 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—H. Botherham, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, plumber, second div. of 2s. 1d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, June 1, and any subsequent Tuesday—J. Pollin, Pytton, out of business, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—J. Sier, Cheltenham, baker, second div. of 1 1/2d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—W. Fear and H. Coward, Bath, upholsterers, second div. of 2s. 6d., in addition to 6s. 8d. already paid; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—M. Flegg and J. Alexander, Bath, watchmakers, first div. of 10s. 10d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—W. Hand, Moleston, Pembroke-shire, coal merchant, final div. of 11-16d., in addition to 1s. 1d. already paid; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on any Wednesday—C. Potts, Rye, Sussex, merchant, second div. of 2s. 3d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays—J. Davenport, Little Love-lane, wholesale hosier, first div. of 7s.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays—C. Turner, Lowestoft, Suffolk, grocer, first div. of 2s. 7d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays—S. Almonino, Bevis Marks, dealer in feather, first div. of 2 1/2d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Saturday, June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays—A. Daniels, Alexander-square, Brompton, merchant, first div. of 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, June 1, and three subsequent Saturdays.

Tuesday, June 4.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
St. George's Church, Buckland, Berkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

HOGG, SAMUEL, and HENRY JAMES, Portsea, auctioneers, June 15, July 18: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Barbey, Suffolk-lane; Mr. Low, Portsea.
NEWCOMB, WILLIAM FOSTER, Dover-street, Piccadilly, milliner, June 13, July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pews, Old Jewry chambers.
EDWARDS, THOMAS JAMES, King-street, Bloomsbury, dressing case maker, June 19, July 19: solicitor, Mr. Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.
PYKE, THOMAS KING, High-street, Notting-hill, bookseller, June 13, July 23: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-ine.
CHANCELLER, WILLIAM, Bath, innkeeper, June 19, July 17: solicitors, Mr. Slack, Bath; Mr. Bridges, Bristol.
THURSTAN, HENRY, Cheltenham, innkeeper, June 19, July 17: solicitor, Mr. Cheselhyre, Cheltenham.
HIGGS, WILLIAM, Wolverhampton, iron dealer, June 13, July 17: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and James, Birmingham.
WILLIAMSON, CHARLES WILLIAM, Birmingham, baker, June 17, July 15: solicitor, Mr. Powell, Birmingham.
GOODS, THOMAS, Hereford, chemist, June 17, July 15: solicitors, Mr. Lauwrens, Hereford; and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.
FRANCIS, CHARLES, Liverpool, grocer, June 14, July 18: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
SCOTT, JOSEPH JOHN MONK MASON (trading as JOSEPH SCOTT), Liverpool, wine merchant, June 17, July 8: solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.
WOODWARD, GEORGE, Doncaster, gunmaker, June 13, July 20: solicitors, Messrs. Hale, Bays, and Austen, Ely-place; and Messrs. Mason and Wright, Doncaster.
HURNBY, GEORGE, and MOULD, ROBERT PORTER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders, June 10, July 16: solicitors, Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

DONALD, W., Aberdeen, shipowner, June 11 and July 8.
FERGUSON, P. and H., and RHIND, Glasgow, metal brokers, June 11 and July 2.
MITCHELL, J., and Co., Glasgow, printers, June 8 and July 2.
MUFFATT, J., Urray, Ross-shire, farmer, June 10 and July 1.
OGLIVY, JOHN, Aberdeen, shipowner, June 8 and June 29.
ORRNEY, R. JUN., Rothbury, draper, June 11 and July 2.
FRASER, A., West Salsburgh, near Edinburgh, distiller, June 11 and July 2.
RAID, W., Looe, Cornwall, builder, June 11 and July 2.

DIVIDENDS.

F. Cook, Southernhay, Exeter, upholsterer, first div. of 1s. 11d.; any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter.
A. P. Halliday, Hulme, Manchester, manufacturing chemist, second div. of 6s. 6d., one the separate estate, any Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, George-street, Manchester.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 3.

Owing to the short supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat today, fine samples sold pretty readily at fully last Monday's prices. In Foreign Wheat and Flour not much doing, but good qualities of either could not be procured on lower terms. Barley and Malts met a slow sale at barely last week's prices. Beans were very dull, and 1s. cheaper, but in Peas no altera-

tion. There has been an increased arrival of foreign Oats since Friday, but not many coastwise. Good fresh samples sold fully as dear to-day, but the trade towards the close of the market was rather heavy. Linseed Cakes in limited request. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic .. 42 to 48	
Kent, Red (new) 36 to 40		Anhalt and Marks .. 38 to 39	
Ditto White .. 36 to 46		Ditto White .. 38 to 41	
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red .. 36 to 38	
Yorkshire, Red .. 34 to 38		Rostock .. 38 to 44	
Northumberland, and		Danish, Holstein, .. 32 to 36	
Scotch, White .. 34 to 38		and Friesland .. 32 to 36	
Ditto Red .. 32 to 36		Petersburgh, Arch- .. 30 to 32	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga .. 30 to 37	
Red .. 32 to 36		Pollack Odessa .. 30 to 37	
Ditto White .. 31 to 33		Marianopoli & Ber- .. 30 to 34	
Rye .. 31 to 33		dianski .. 30 to 34	
Barley .. 31 to 33		Taganrog .. 32 to 38	
Scotch .. 19 to 22		Brabant and French .. 32 to 38	
Angus .. 19 to 22		Ditto White .. 34 to 40	
Malt, Ordinary .. 19 to 22		Salonica .. 28 to 32	
Pale .. 46 to 49		Egyptian .. 22 to 26	
Peas, Grey, New .. 23 to 24		Rye .. 19 to 21	
Maple .. 23 to 26		Barley—	
White .. 23 to 26		Wisnar & Rostock .. 16 to 19	
Boilers (new) .. 24 to 26		Danish .. 17 to 21	
Beans, Large (new) .. 23 to 25		Saai .. 18 to 20	
Ticks .. 24 to 26		East Friesland .. 13 to 16	
Harrow .. 25 to 27		Egyptian .. 12 to 14	
Pigeon .. 29 to 31		Danube .. 12 to 15	
Oats—		Peas, White .. 21 to 23	
Lincoln & York, feed 14 to 15		New Boilers .. 24 to 25	
Do. Poland & Pot. 15 to 17		Beans, Horse .. 21 to 24	
Berwick & Scotch 15 to 18		Pigeon .. 25 to 27	
Scotch feed 14 to 15		Egyptian .. 18 to 20	
Irish feed and black 12 to 15		Oats—	
Ditto Potato 15 to 17		Grainingen, Danish, .. 12 to 14	
Linseed, sowing .. 50 to 52		Bremen, & Fries- .. 12 to 14	
Rapeseed, Essex, new .. 23 to 24		land, feed and blk. 12 to 14	
£30 to £34 per last		Do. thick and brew 14 to 18	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new .. 27s. to 34s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, .. 13 to 15	
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Archangel, and .. 13 to 15	
Linseed, £9 0s to £9 10s.		Swedish .. 13 to 15	
per 1,000		Flour—	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		U. S., per 196 lbs. .. 20 to 23	
Ship .. 25 to 27		Hamburg .. 19 to 21	
Town .. 35 to 37		Dantzic and Stettin 20 to 21	
		French, per 280 lbs. 27 to 30	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MAY 25.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat .. 40s. 7d.		Wheat .. 38s. 4d.	
Barley .. 22 10		Barley .. 22 4	
Oats .. 16 3		Oats .. 15 3	
Rye .. 22 4		Rye .. 21 0	
Beans .. 25 4		Beans .. 24 8	
Peas .. 25 6		Peas .. 25 0	

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 3.

Our market, to-day, was very moderately supplied with foreign stock; but the numbers of home-fed Beasts offering were reasonably extensive, and of excellent quality. Owing to the prevailing hot weather, and the small number of buyers in attendance, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state, and a clearance was with difficulty effected, at Friday's decline in the quotations. The highest general top figure for Beef was only 3s. 4d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,400 Scotch, home bred, and Short-horns; from other parts of England, 300 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and, from Scotland, 400 horned and polled Scotch. There was a considerable increase in the arrivals of sheep from all quarters. For all breeds the demand ruled exceedingly heavy, at a fall in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., the highest currency for the best old Downs being 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight 490 Lambs reached us per railway; and the receipts from other parts were good. The Lamb trade was very heavy, and prices gave way from 3d. to 4d. per 8lbs. We had a very slow inquiry for Calves, at barely last week's quotations. So little was doing in Pigs that the currencies were almost nominal.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).		Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).	
Beef .. 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.		Veal .. 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.	
Mutton .. 2s. 8 to 3 10		Pork .. 3 2 to 4 0	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .. 837	13,800	310	320
Monday .. 3,261	26,720	243	310

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 3.			
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.		Int. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	
Middleling do 2 0 to 2 2		Mid. ditto .. 2 8 to 3 0	
Prime large 2 4 to 2 8		Prime ditto .. 3 2 to 3 4	
Prime small 2 10 to 3 0		Veal .. 2 8 to 3 4	
Large Pork 2 10 to 3 4		Small Pork .. 3 6 to 4 0	
Lambs .. 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.			

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Since our last the dealings in New Irish Butter, landed, have been very trifling. Prices for Waterford and Limerick about 68s.; select quality 70s. per cwt., and nearly nominal. Nothing worth notice sold on board for immediate or forward shipment. The local and foreign supplies equal, or nearly so, all present wants and purposes, at very cheap prices. The best Friesland 60s. to 62s. Other kinds proportionately low. Bacon.—For Irish mild cured the sale was free, at an advance of fully 2s. per cwt. For all other descriptions slow and limited sale, at no change in value. Middles, Hams, and Lard as last reported.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 3.—Notwithstanding our present very moderate prices, our trade continues in a very depressed state, and there is every prospect of still lower rates. Really fine dairies of Dorset Butter are saleable at current prices but middling and inferior things in it are quite neglected, also Devon. With fresh Butter we are abundantly supplied, and to effect a clearance salesmen take almost any price, great weights being sold at 4d. and 6d. per lb. Dorset, fine weekly, 74s. to 76s. per cwt.; do., middling, 56s. to 60s.; Devon, 60s. to 66s.; Fresh, 4s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The weather being regarded as auspicious for most kinds of Seeds, few parties are disposed to buy at present. To-day the operations were of so little consequence as to render it difficult to give quotations.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 35s. to 50s.	
Cow Grass (nominal) .. 1s. to 1s. 6d.	
Linseed (per qr.) .. sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.	
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .. £8 0s. to £9 0s.	
Trefoil (per cwt.) .. 14s. to 18s.	
Rapeseed, new (per last) .. £35 to £38	
Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £4 15s. to £5 10s.	
Mustard (per bushel) white .. 6s. to 9s.; brown, 8s. to 11s.	
Coriander (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 25s.	
Canary (per quarter) new .. 80s. to 90s.	
Tares, Winter, per bush .. nominal; Spring 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	
Caraway (per cwt.) .. 28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 32s.	
Turnip, white (per bush.) .. 1s. to 1s. 6d.; do. Swedish, 1s. to 1s. 6d.	
FOREIGN SEEDS, RO.	
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 33s. to 50s.	
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 34s. to 42s.	
Linseed (per qr.) .. Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 45s. to 46s.	
Linseed Cake (per ton) .. £5 10s. to £7 10s.	

Rape Cake (per ton) .. £4 10s. to £5 0
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 33s. to 34s.
Tares (per qr.) .. small 21s. to 24s.; large, 25s. to 30s.
Rye Grass (per qr.) .. 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Coriander (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 25s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, June 3.—Considering the shortness of our supply, trade is heavy, which is accounted for from the very warm weather the last few days. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 120s. to 160s. per ton; Wisbech do., 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Scotch Cups, 70s. to 80s.; do. Whites, 50s. to 60s.; French Whites, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Belgian, 60s. to 75s.; Rhenish, 60s. to 85s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 3.—We have no material change to notice in the state of the Hop trade. A moderate business is doing in the best qualities, at about late rates. The bine is represented to be in a growing state.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 3.—The imports of Wool into London last week were extensive, amounting to 19,064 bales, of which 9,928 were from Sydney, 6,391 from Port Phillip, 1,041 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,173 from the Cape of Good Hope, 205 from Buenos Ayres, 199 from Spain, and the rest from Egypt, Belgium, &c. The market for Wool has been quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Scotch.—There is very little stock of Laid Highland in the market, and any little doing is at about the quotations. White is also scarce. Crossed and Cheviots are still neglected, and the quotations, in the absence of any amount of business, may be considered nominal.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	7 6	to 8 6
White Highland do.	9 6	to 10 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.	9 6	to 11 0
Do., do., washed.	10 6	to 12 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	11 0	to 14 0
Do., do., washed.	14 9	to 17 6
White Cheviot do., do.	23 0	to 24 0

Import for the week .. 112 bales.

Previously this year .. 3,182 bales.

Foreign.—At a public sale of East India Wool here on the 30th ult., the attendance was fair, and of 400 bales offered 350 sold at about late rates; the rest was withdrawn. There will be sales here on the 13th inst. of 1,000 Extra Rios and sundry other sorts. In the mean time there is little doing by private contract.

Imports for the week .. 1,089 bales.

Previously this year .. 22,814 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 3.—Our advices from St. Petersburg represent the trade there as exceedingly heavy. Only about 1,200 casks had sold, at 111 roubles on the spot, 111½ for June, and 113 for July. The demand here is very inactive, but not the slightest change has taken place in the quotations since Monday last. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 36s. 8d. to 37s., and for delivery during the last three months 35s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ..	10,361	7,746	9,680	25,390
Price of Y.C. ..	42s. 6d.	50s. 3d.	45s. 0d.	38s. 9d.
Delivery last week ..	543	730	1,101	962
Do. from 1st June ..	543	604	401	268
Arrived last week ..	241	251	2,639	277
Do. from 1st June ..	241	251	2,632	—
Price of Town ..	43s. 6d.	51s. 0d.	48s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £38 to £44, bagged £38; South Sea, £34 0s. to £36; Seal, pale, £36 10s. to £38 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £37; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

METALS, LONDON, May 31.

ENGLISH IRON.		FOREIGN STEEL.	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London .. 5 5 0	5 10 0	Swedish keg .. 14 0 14	15 0 0
Nail rods .. 6 15 0	6 15 0	Ditto fagot .. 14 5 15	0 0
Hoops .. 7 5 7	10 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	
Sheets, singles .. 8 0 8	5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts .. per lb. 0 10	0 10
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport .. 4 12 6	4 15 0	Tough cake, per ton .. 88 10 0	
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3 5 0		Title .. 87 10 0	
Do. Anthracite .. 3 10 0		Old copper, 6 per lb. .. 82—9	
Pig, in Wales .. 3 6 3	15 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	
Do. do. forge .. 2 10 3	0 0	South American, in bond .. 90 0 0	
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash .. 2 6 0—2 6 6		ENGLISH LEAD.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport .. 3 10 0		Pig, per ton .. 18 5 18 10 0	
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. .. 4 10 0		Sheet .. 19 5 19 10 0	
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow .. 2 13 0		Red lead .. 19 10 20 0	
Do. in Wales .. 3 0 3	10 0	White ditto .. 35 0 0	
Staffordshire bars, at the works .. 6 10 7	0 0	Patent shot .. 21 0 0	
Pigs, in Staffordshire .. 4 15 5	0 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Rails .. 4 15 5	0 0	Spanish, in bond 17 10 17 15 0	
Chairs .. 4 0 0		ENGLISH TIN.	
FOREIGN IRON.		Block, per cwt.	3 17 0
Swedish .. 12 10 13	0 0	Bar .. 3 18 0	
COND .. 0 0 0		Refined .. 4 5 0	
P81 .. 0 0 0		FOREIGN TIN.	
Gourieff .. 0 0 0		Banca .. 3 10 3 14 0	
Archangel .. 0 0 0		Strait .. 3 8 3 13 0	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; A, ditto; 4, ditto; 4, net cash; i, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 1.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	At per load of 36 trusses.	At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 70s.	48s. to 70s.	48s. to 70s.
Clover Hay ..	60s. 86s.	60s. 84s.	60s. 92s.
Straw ..	21s. 28s.	23s. 29s.	21s. 28s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 3.
Stewart's, 16s. 3d.; Huttons, 16s. 3d.; Adalides, 15s. 6d.; Eden, 14s. 9d.; Wylam, 17s. 9d. per ton. Market heavy, the turn in favour of buyer. 80 fresh arrivals; 56 left from last day. Total, 136.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—This article has been in large general demand to-day, and an advance of 6d has been fully established, in some instances 1s. advance was paid on good and fine Mauritius. The public sales consisted of 18,000 bags Mauritius, 5,500 bags Bengal, and 4,000 bags Madras, all of which, with the exception of about 1,000 Madras, found buyers. 920 hhds. of West India, including 300 in public sale, were also sold. The refined mar-

ket is a shade dearer, low lumps scarce at 49s. 6d., but general quotations stand 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The speculative demand continues, and a further advance of 1s. has been paid; about 4,000 bags sold at 46s., one parcel very good at 46s. 6d. Plantation kind has been in fair demand at advanced prices.

SALTPETRE.—About 800 bags sold in public sale. Refraction, 24, 27s. 6d.; ref. 9½, 13½, 25s. to 25s. 6d.

RICE.—This article shows an advance of 3d.; 2,400 bags Bengal middling to good white sold in public sale, 9s. 6d. to 11s.; broken, 8s. 6d. to 9s.

RUM continues dull; a parcel of East India proof reported sold at 1s. 3d. per gallon.

COTTON.—The article is firm, but we are without transactions of importance to-day.

COCHINEAL sold at full prices in a small public sale.

TALLOW continues at 36s. 9d.

TEA.—Common congou firm at 9½ per lb.

In other articles no alteration, but opinion seems to be that most articles have seen their lowest point.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now ready, in one volume, demy 8vo, cloth, 470 pages, price 10s. 6d.,

THE BRITISH CHURCHES in relation to the BRITISH PEOPLE. By EDWARD MIALI. The following are a few extracts from the opinions of the press on this volume, in addition to those which have already been quoted:—

"With some of his views in the lectures 'on the Professional Sentiment,' and its remedy, we do not agree; but the tone of the whole work is high, its object excellent and its effects on readers can scarcely fail to promote their own improvement, and through them the welfare of the community at large."—*Leeds Mercury*.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

SUDBROOK PARK, NEAR RICHMOND, SURREY.

THIS Institution, which has been in operation for eight years, is conducted by JAMES ELLIS, M.D., who resides in the house, and has thus the opportunity of exercising a constant superintendence of the treatment.

It is believed that the improvements made during the past winter have rendered this Establishment one of the most complete in Europe.

TERMS:—

Consultation and Entrance Fee, One Guinea.
Single-bedded Rooms, Three to Four Guineas per week.
Double-bedded Rooms, Six to Eight Guineas per week.
Private Apartments, or Suites of Apartments, may be engaged.
Second Class patients, Two Guineas per Week.

The above charges include Board, Lodging, Professional Attendance, and all weekly expenses, except 4s. per week to the Bath Attendant. Patients on entering the Establishment cannot be charged for less than one week, after which a daily charge only will be made.

Strangers desirous of inspecting the Mansion, Baths, Douches, Pleasure Grounds, Park, &c., are admitted on Wednesdays from 10 till 4 o'clock, by cards only, which may be obtained of Mr. Trelawney Saunders, bookseller, No. 6, Charing Cross; Wall's Library, Richmond; or at the Star and Garter, Richmond Hill. Visitors will be required to insert their names and addresses in the Visitors' Book. The Richmond Railway Station is within two miles of Sudbrook Park: an Omnibus runs to meet several of the trains, Fare 6d. Fly from the Station, 1s. 6d. To the Kingston Station is four miles. Omnibuses from St. Paul's Churchyard pass Sudbrook Park several times in the day. Fare 1s. 6d., exclusive of luggage.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JOSEPH DYER, Secretary, at the Establishment.

VALUABLE ATTESTED RECIPES.—The

Sixth Edition of the above, embracing Hair Restoratives, Hair Dyes, French and English Perfumes, valuable Preparations for the Complexion, Teeth, Nails, &c. &c., forming a complete requisition to the Toilet.—Free by post for twenty-five stamps; and only obtainable through Mr. TARRANT, CHELTSEY, SURREY.

An authentic testimonial sent, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE, AND WHAT FIT FOR!

"To see ourselves as others see us."—*Burns*.

MISS GRA

IRON BEDSTEDS and CHILDREN'S COTS.

A very large assortment of these Bedsteads, in iron and brass, from 12s. 6d. each, and Cots, from 30s. each, fitted with dove-tail joints and patent locking, and entirely free from screws, nuts, or pins, for sale at the Show-rooms of WILLIAM S. BURTON (late Rippon and Burton), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, and No. 1, Newman-street, which are the largest in the world; where may also be seen the PATENT RHEOCLINE, or wavy IRON SPRING BED, which is applicable alike to iron and wooden bedsteads. It has been found, as an auxiliary to perfect rest, superior even to the water-bed. Common iron bedsteads at 14s. 6d. each. Detailed catalogues, with engravings of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free. Established, in Wells-street, 1829.

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	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert Forks "	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons "	30s.	56s.	62s.
Table Forks "	40s.	65s.	75s.
Table Spoons "	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and Coffee sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto ditto	18s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.

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NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.

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To sell good Tea we must first know where and how to buy it. We are practical men, and perfectly conversant with the Best Articles for FAMILY CONSUMPTION—we recommend no other. Our quotations will prove that OUR TERMS ARE LOWER than other Establishments, whilst for RICHNESS of FLAVOUR, STRENGTH, and PURITY, our teas will be found all that the most fastidious can require.

The position we occupy as TEA and COFFEE MERCHANTS, and Importers of Colonial Produce, is infinitely more favourable to the requirements of Families than that of the mere Tea Dealer alone; we have made no pretensions which have not been fulfilled. This concern was opened to supply the Public with the very best Tea, and the produce of our colonies, at the very lowest prices; we have succeeded in obtaining a position of which we are proud, and it is our determination to lose no opportunity, and spare no exertion to maintain for our ESTABLISHMENT the reputation it has obtained as being the Best and Cheapest in the Kingdom. On all original Tea packages of 50lbs. weight, we shall still allow the overweight of two pounds, and on every 40lbs., an overweight of one pound.

BLACK TEAS.			
	s. d.		s. d.
Good useful Congou	2 10	The best black Tea imported	4 4
Strong Congou, Souong	3 2	The best Lapsang Souong	4 4
Pine Congou, Pekoe	3 6	The best Assam Souong	4 1
Flavour	4 0		
Finest Congou Imported	4 0		
GREEN TEAS.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
The best Gunpowder Tea	3 8	Middling to ordi.	
The best Ouchain	3 6	nary	3 4 to 3 6
The best Hyson	3 8	Hyson, superfine	3 0
Gunpowder, very fine	3 6	Hyson, very choice	4 0 to 4 4
Pine bright	4 8	Hyson, fine	3 8
Middling to good	3 10 to 4 2		

COFFEES. The Coffee Market has somewhat recovered from the recent depression. We have just secured the finest parcel of Long Berry Mocha which has arrived in this country for many years, which we are now selling at 1s. 6d. per lb., being incomparably finer than that vended at other houses at 1s. 8d., and even 2s. per lb.

	s. d.
Roasted Plantation, fine	1 1
Ditto, finest	1 2
Java, fine	1 3
Costa Rica, finest	1 4
Mocha, fine	1 4
Choicest Old Mocha	1 6

(usually charged 1s. 8d. to 2s.)

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DR. JAMES BOOTH'S extraordinary success in the treatment of every variety of Rupture is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In any case, however bad or long-standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience, pain, or condensation whatever; is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age. Sent (post free) with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 5s., by post-office order or postage stamps, by Dr. JAMES BOOTH, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. B. will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Office, Holborn. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps for the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. Consultations daily, the Sabbath excepted. Beware! Numerous complaints having been received from persons who have been cruelly victimized by various styled doctors, lately started, some of whom, for obvious reasons, assume foreign names, and others those of eminent living practitioners, sufferers are earnestly cautioned against these daring quacks, who dishonestly force testimonials, make assertions the most absurd and extravagant, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

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The utmost possible care having been bestowed upon the manufacture of these articles so as to procure the highest finish, they can be confidently recommended both for flexibility and durability.

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CAUTION.—DR. EUSTACE LAGRANGE'S mode of treating Rupture has numerous daring imitators, against whom sufferers are especially cautioned, who, for obvious reasons, assume the names of eminent living practitioners.

Persons afflicted with any kind of Rupture will consult their own interests by availing themselves of Dr. L.'s remedy, which, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, will be sent free, on receipt of 5s. In cash, postage stamps, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Birmingham office.

Upwards of 500 old Trusses, which may be seen, have lately been left by persons cured, as trophies of Dr. L.'s astonishing success.

The following Testimonials are basely imitated by others; nevertheless, the originals, in possession of Dr. L., may be seen:—

"Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown away my truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it."—G. Henry, Cheltenham.

"Your remedy has succeeded most triumphantly; no one has suffered more than I have with my Rupture."—Mrs. Earnest, Hammersmith.

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"My Rupture being twenty-eight years old, I really never expected so perfect a cure."—Mr. Eldred, grocer, Longthorpe.

"Mrs. Sims begs to inform Dr. Lagrange that his remedy has been successful."—Willenden, Midsex.

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PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

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Of all minor evils incident to humanity, few produce greater suffering, or detract more from the pleasure of the highest classes of society, than those troublesome annoyances, Corns and Bunions.

How often does the pedestrian, rambling over hill and dale, find his enjoyment of the beauties which Nature unfolds to him, alloyed with excruciating pain resulting from an irritable Corn! How does the man of business, compelled by his avocations to spend many hours each day in standing or walking, and his progress impeded, and his engagements consequently forfeited, by the annoyance arising from these vexatious appendages! How often does the poor labourer, "wending his weary way," perhaps many miles, to his daily toil, find himself crippled by the torture they produce! And how many among the fairer portion of creation, instead of being able to participate in the pleasures of the morning promenade, or join at evening the merry dance or may waltz, are compelled to forego those indulgences altogether, or to share them as martyrs to suffering produced from the same cause!

On the danger of cutting corns, especially as regards elderly persons, that eminent surgeon, the late Sir Astley Cooper, remarks in his lectures, "that he has known gangrene not unfrequently result from it, which has ended fatally."

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND (Corn Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both army and navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

CAUTION.—Observe! Unprincipled Medicine Vendors supply spurious articles for these; but be sure to have none but PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, prepared by JOHN FOX. The genuine have the name of JOHN FOX on the Government Stamp.

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* Ask for PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

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CAUTION!

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. DE ROOS still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated cure for single or double RUPTURE, the efficacy of which for both sexes, and all ages, is now too well established to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn-office.

Dr. De R. has a great number of trusses left behind by persons cured, as trophies of his immense success, which he will readily give to those who need them, after one trial of his remedy.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. Address, Walter de Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At Home daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 6 (Sundays excepted).

BEWARE! Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against a host of youthful quacks, imitators, some of whom for obvious reasons, assume the names of eminent practitioners, and others those of foreigners, forge testimonials, place Dr. De Roos's name, and have recourse to other practices equally base.

TOOTH-ACHE PERMANENTLY CURED.

Price 1s. per Packet.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

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"Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation.

"To Mr. J. Willis."

"Geo. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

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